CATTO'S WHISKY.
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LEADING BARS, HOTELS,
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The Bombay Gazette

No. 52,961—New Series. BOMBAY :—FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1903. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

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THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
The Best and Most Complete Guide in India.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of Interest Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE
WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.
SATURDAY 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1903.
M. L. EGYPT	7912	J. R. London	5th Sept.
*ORIENTAL	6904	E. Spicer	12th "
M. L. ARABIA	7908	T. Leigh	19th "
*PENINSULAR	6894	A. G. Cubitt	26th "
M. L. PERSIA	7951	W. A. Wheler	3rd Oct.
*ORIENTAL	6904	E. Spicer	10th "
M. L. CALEDONIA	7908	C. H. S. Tocque	17th "
*PENINSULAR	6894	A. G. Cubitt	24th "
M. L. MOLDAVIA	10000	E. H. Gordon	31st "

The Steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth, and London, passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.
The steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth, or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M. on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12-30 P.M. and 1 P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined, and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

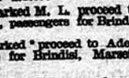
Friends of passengers cannot go on Board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return-Tickets are issued on favourable terms.
Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports on route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 12th August, 1903.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.



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PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
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BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
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CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES
MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.
TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on
ARMAND-BEHIC	6,635	Flandin	10th Sept. 1903.
DUMBEA	5,807	Le Coispellier	8th Oct. 1903.
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,630	Fiaschi	5th Nov. 1903.

All THURSDAY.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in many cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT,
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

S. S. "NERA" 5,876 tons, Captain Chevalier, to sail on or about the 18th Sept. 1903

For further particulars apply to
P. de BURE, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 67, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH
THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ, & PORT SAID.
DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	P. Ivellich	4,119	1st Oct. 1903.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class,	2nd Class,	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
MARIA VALERIE	P. Berberovich.	4,225	18th Sept. 1903
*† NIPPON	G. Klansberger	6,317	22nd Dec. 1903

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Fiume.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 460	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.
1st Class Rs. 900, 2nd Class Rs. 488, Saloon Rs. 600.
THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.
1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.
INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.
The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.
Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 5 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN, VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
NIPPON	G. Klansberger	6,317	23rd Sept. 1903.

For further particulars regarding Passages apply to
E. SCARPA, Agent,
Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
(JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)

S.S. "KAGOSHIMA MARU," Captain K. KORI, 4,405 Tons, WILL SAIL for SINGAPORE, CHINA, and JAPAN on the 11th inst.

For Freight and Passage apply to
T. KUSUMOTO,
Manager.
Harvest Buildings, Fort, Bombay, 1st September, 1903.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,700 tons, on FRIDAY, the 4th Sept., at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR CUTCH MANDVI AND KARACHI.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,700 tons, on MONDAY, 7th September, at 10 a. m.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS, KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "HENZADA," 2,100 tons, on TUESDAY, the 8th Sept., at 10 a. m., calling (weather permitting) at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebander Cutch Mandvi, Karachi, †Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, and Bushire, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUSHIRE, AND BUSREH.

S. S. "KATORIA," 1,200 tons, on THURSDAY, 10th September, at 10 a.m.

FOR PORBANDER, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, AND DURBAN.

S. S. "NERBUDDA," 3,000 tons, on or about TUESDAY, 8th Sept., (with transhipment at Durban to Company's Steamers for East London, Port Elizabeth, and Cape Town.)

FOR MORMUGOA, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA, AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "LANDAURA," 3,300 tons, on or about TUESDAY, the 22nd Sept., (with transhipment at Delagoa Bay to Company's Steamers for Inhambane, Chinde, Quillimane, and Mozambique.)

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 3rd September, 1903.

KING, KING & Co.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged, and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, Free of Charge for Commission.
Latest List of Sailings, Fares, and full information furnished by return of post, on application.
Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.
Every Assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.
Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.
Packages of every description received for despatch as Cargo to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurances at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on Application.

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CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

STEAM,
CALCUTTA TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.
BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

PASSENGER Steamers are despatched from Calcutta direct to Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, and Brisbane, returning via Torres Straits booking Cargo and Passengers through to all ports in Queensland and New Zealand with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.
For Freight, Passage, or other Particulars, apply to
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.
Bombay, 3rd September, 1903.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct or BRINDISI and VENICE
(transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
D. BALDUINO	4,580	O. Canepa	15th Sept, 1903.
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	M. Saporiti	15th Oct, 1903.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	Rs. 600	Rs. 350	Rs. 150
Return tickets available 2 years	" 900	" 525	

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application. Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 940; 2nd Class, Rs. 540. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break their journey at any port en route.

BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
CAPRI	6,000	G. Belsito	17th Sept. 1903.
ISCHIA	6,000	D. Maganzini	17th Oct. 1903.

Excellent accommodation. SALOON Fares to SINGAPORE Rs. 155, and to HONGKONG Rs. 210.

F. CROCCO, Agent.
Esplanade Road, No. 27.

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE.
(GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.)
BOMBAY—AFRICA.

THE following Steamers will SAIL:—

Vessel.	Tons.	Capt.	To sail.
S.S. SAFARI	1,432	Winicker	15th Sept.

Taking Passengers and Cargo for MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, and all Eastern and Southern Ports of AFRICA up to CAPE TOWN.
For Rates and Particulars apply to
A. STRANDES,
Agent.
24, Medow Street, Bombay, 6th August, 1903.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE-NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—
Nickel Rs. 3-8. Gold Rs. 35,

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

ARTISTIC WEDDING PRESENTS.

		Rs.	a.
762	Set of 4 Silver Salt Cellars, with Crystal Linings and four Silver Spoons; Louis XV Style, in case	48	0
1147	Twelve Silver Tea Spoons, with Tea Strainer and Sugar Tongs, in case	35	0
1192	Twelve Silver Tea Spoons, with Gilt Bowls, Tea Strainer and Sugar Tongs, in case	65	0
1194	Twelve Silver Ice Spoons with Gilt Bowls and Ice Cream Server, in case	82	0
1221	Silver Cream Jug and Sugar Basin, with Silver Tray, in case	100	0
1243	Set of six Silver Liqueur Beakers and Tray, ART NOUVEAU Style, in case	90	0
1245	Cut Glass Claret Jug with Silver Mounts, in case	85	0
1294	Silver Mounted Liqueur Decanter with six Plain Silver Beakers and Tray, in case	85	0
1796	Set of four Silver Bon Bon Dishes with two pairs of Silver Tongs, in case	75	0
1800	Silver Sugar Bowl with Crystal Lining and Silver Spoon, in case	75	0
27-415	Cut Glass Salad Bowl, with Chased and Pierced Silver Gold Gilt Rim, and Silver Gold Gilt Helpers, in case	135	0
28-475	Set of three Cut Glass Scent Bottles with Silver Tops, in Silver, Gold Gilt ART NOUVEAU Frame, in case	120	0

ALSO A CHOICE SELECTION OF OTHER ARTICLES SUITABLE FOR TABLE OR PERSONAL USE.

INSPECTION INVITED.

TERMS : CASH OR V. P. P.

WEST END WATCH COMPANY,
11, HORNBY ROAD,
OPPOSITE THE BOMBAY POST OFFICE.

THE TWO BEST
INDIAN CIGARS
IN ASIA
ARE
BOUQUETS
AND
LIGHT OF ASIA
CIGARS.
A TRIAL WILL CONVINCE YOU
OF THIS.

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MADRAS.

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GOOD NILGIRI COFFEE.

DIRECT FROM THE CURING WORKS.

TRADE S. & CO. MARK

		Rs.	a.
30 lbs.	Small Coffee delivered free at any Railway Station between Coimbatore and Bombay	10	8
3 1-lb. tins	Finest Ground Coffee, Red Ensign label, delivered free of all charges at any address in India—V. P. Post	3	0
6 1-lb. tins	do. do. do. do.	5	10

FOR FULL PARTICULARS OF WHOLE and GROUND COFFEE and TEA,
APPLY TO T. STANES & CO.,
COFFEE WORKS, COIMBATORE.

KNICKNACKS,

IN DAINTY AND SEASONABLE NOVELTIES
SUITABLE AS—
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BIRTHDAY PRESENTS
WEDDING PRESENTS
GYMKHANA PRIZES
ETC., ETC.

Extensive Assortments of Fancies suitable for Presentation Purposes in small Silver and Gold Ware may be seen in our SHOW ROOM. New Patterns are constantly added.

SPECIALITIES

HIGH CLASS DIAMOND WORK

NECKLACES	BROOCHES
PENDANTS	BRACELETS
TIARAS	RINGS

A Good Assortment always in Stock in Variety and Novelty in Design.

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BOMBAY AND POONA.

"SCANDINAVIA M. C. M." SOLID WOVEN COTTON BELTING.

(NOT IN PLIES)
An Improved Type Specially Manufactured for India
— IS —
PRACTICALLY AND MECHANICALLY ONE OF THE BEST DRIVING BELTS.
It is STRONGER and has GREATER GRIPPING Power than LEATHER.
"Scandinavia" will not slip when wet, is not damaged by oil, and runs well crossed. Is not affected by HEAT or MOISTURE.
LARGE STOCKS HELD.
ALL WIDTHS and ANY LENGTHS SUPPLIED.

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KURRACHEE AND BOMBAY.

WEDDING CAKES, Artistically Decorated and Almond Iced, made to any size, at Re. 1-8 per lb.

WEDDING CAKE ORNAMENTS, Each Ornament complete with Bouquet, from Rs. 5 to 25 each. (A large selection to choose from.)

WEDDING CAKE STANDS : Designs submitted and made to order.

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WEDDING FAVORS, (with Satin Ribbon and Flowers).

WEDDING FLAGS, White Silk, As. 12 and Re. 1 each.

WEDDING CAKE WREATHS, a beautiful assortment.

WEDDING CAKE BOXES, in four sizes, from Re. 1 per dozen.

CONFETTI, Etc. Etc. Etc.

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MONGINI BROTHERS,
MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONERS AND CATERERS.
25—27, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
TELEPHONE No. 325.

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EXCHANGE STERLING TABLE.

NOW READY.
PRICE Rs 2.

THE *Bombay Gazette* STERLING EXCHANGE TABLE is a small neatly bound Book, covering all RATES in 32nds, both Sterling into Rupees and Rupees into Sterling, from 1s. 3 3-4d. to 1s. 4 23-32d. The Book will, it is found, supply a long-felt want, as since the stoppage of the free coinage of silver rates have varied well within those given both for Demand and six months' Currency Bills, and the extensive and expensive tables in general use are now no longer required. The form adopted will also greatly facilitate the conversion of broken amounts.

The cheapest, best, and most convenient.—*Vide* Press Notices.

"MAX" in "CAPITAL" SAYS :—"To anyone in want of a most handy set of Exchange Tables, I would recommend the little volume published by "The Bombay Gazette." Its range is from 1s. 3¼d. to 1s. 4 23-32d., advancing on the sterling side by 32nds up to £100,000, and on the rupee side from 1 pie up to Rs. 10,00,000. The calculations are carried out to two decimal places of the lowest coins. The size of the book is 8½" by 5½" and consists of 65 pages of clear type, well printed and well got up in every way. If anyone would like to verify these statements and at the same time come into possession of a valuable commercial assistant, he can do so for the modest outlay of two rupees."

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

FRERE FLETCHER SCHOOL.

PLAY.

"CINDERELLA."

CHILDREN'S ENTERTAINMENT.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 5TH, 6 P.M.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 7TH, 8-30 P. M.

TICKETS—As. 8 and Re. 1.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO ARRIVED per S. S. "KAGOSHIMA MARU," from COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, CHINA, JAPAN, &c., are hereby informed that she is DISCHARGING her CARGO in B. Shed, Prince's Dock. All claims for short delivery, damages, &c., must be sent to the Office within ten days after the Steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be entertained. No Survey will be held on Packages warehoused or removed from the landing Shed.

T. KUSUMOTO,
Manager, Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Navsari Buildings, Fort, Bombay, 1st September, 1903.

POONA RACES AND STEEPLECHASES.

23RD, 28TH, and 28TH SEPTEMBER
AND
1ST, 3RD, and 5TH OCTOBER, 1903.

OWNERS are reminded that FINAL ENTRIES CLOSE on TUESDAY, 8th September, 1903.

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.

Poona, 1st September, 1903.

F. S. MADON AND CO.,

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CHEMISTS, DRUGGISTS, AND GENERAL MERCHANTS.

Up-Country Orders Promptly Attended to.

☞ For safe delivery of orders and correspondence please address us in full, as there are others trading under the name "MADON," who all have started business after us.

F. S. MADON & Co.,

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GRAND CLEARANCE SALE.

IN order to make room for a very LARGE STOCK of Fresh Goods all in Stock to be SOLD OFF at Greatly Reduced Prices, DRESS MATERIALS: Muslins, Crepons, Serges, Silks, Hats, and many other varieties of goods too many to enumerate, to be sold off without restriction. All CUSTOMERS ARE EARNESTLY SOLICITED to pay us a visit, and we promise they will not return without many Good Bargains. OUR GREAT SALE commencing TUESDAY, 1st September, 1903. For TWO WEEKS ONLY. Seize this Opportunity while it lasts.

PREMJEE RATANJEE,

38, ESPLANADE CROSS ROAD, OPPOSITE GOKULDAS HOSPITAL, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

FOUR PER CENT. DEBENTURE LOAN, 1903.

Rs. 16,00,000.

WITH the Sanction of the Government of India and under the provisions of Section 33-42 of the Bombay Port Trust Act 1873, and of Section 2 of Act I of 1881, and of Act I of 1899, the Trustees of the Port of Bombay invite TENDERS for PORT TRUST DEBENTURES to the extent in the aggregate of Rs. 16 Lakhs.

The Trustees reserve to themselves the right of refusing Tenders if they consider the rates offered to be too low, but, subject to this reservation, allotments will be made in full to the highest Tenderers, and rateably to the Tenderers offering the lowest rate accepted by the Trustees.

These Debentures will be issued for sums of Rs. 500 or multiples of Rs. 500, as may be required; they will be repayable to holder in thirty years, and will bear interest at 4 per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly on the 1st March and 1st September.

2 per cent. of the amount tendered must be deposited on application and the balance on or before Saturday, 31st October, 1903.

Interest will accrue from the date of payment in full. The deposit of 2 per cent. will be returned (but no interest will be allowed) if no allotment is made, and it will be forfeited if an allotment is not fully taken up on the last date named.

Tenders will be received by the Secretary, Port Trust, up to one o'clock p.m. (gun fire), on THURSDAY, 17th September 1903, and they will thereafter be opened in the presence of the Chairman of the Port Trust.

Printed Forms of Tender can be obtained on application to the Secretary, Port Trust, at whose Office a form of the debenture to be issued can be seen.

Under Clause 41 of the Port Trust Act, 1879, the interest on these Debentures will form a charge on the Trustees revenue PRIOR to the charge of interest on any portion of the Trustees' debt to Government which may, from time to time, be owing.

In accordance with the power contained in Section 20 clause (f) of the Indian Trusts Act 1882, the Bombay High Court has passed a rule declaring that Trust property consisting of money may be invested in Debentures issued by the Trustees of the Port of Bombay under the Bombay Port Trust Act (Bombay Act VI of 1879), until further order.

By Order of the Trustees,
H. E. HART,
Secretary.

Bombay, 25th August, 1903.

THOS. COOK AND SON.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS,

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON.

Current and Deposit Accounts opened.
Pay and Pensions collected.
Drafts and Cable Transfers issued.
Shares bought and sold; Dividends realised.
Insurances effected; Premiums paid.
Agency Business undertaken.
Rules of Business on application.

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OF POONA AND CARRARA.

"BOOKLET" & "COMPLETE"

NEW MEMORIAL DESIGN BOOK NOW ON HAND.

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VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES AND COACH BUILDERS,

GIRGAUM AND GOWALIA TANK ROAD,

Oldest Established Firm in Bombay.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses selected with the greatest care for Local and Up-country Constituents.

HORSES shod on the most approved principles with Shoes made on the premises of specially imported iron, under the immediate supervision of a first class ENGLISH FARRIER.

ARABS and C.-BREDS broken to Single (Rs. 15), and Double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15). Walers broken to Single Harness or Saddle (Rs. 25). Double Harness (Rs. 50). Troublesome horses charged extra.

HORSES standing at Livery on Commission Sale; or for treatment, Rs. 35 per mensem including Syce. Stable rent charged on all horses, fed by owners, at Rs. 5 per mensem. Commission on horses bought and sold Re. 17. Examination and Certificate Rs. 10. Verbal opinion as to Soundness, Rs. 5.

CRUSHED HORSE FOOD best in the market, Rs. 5 per cwt., delivered free in Bombay. Special Mixtures, Bran, Gram, Barley, New Zealand Oats, Australian Chaff, Pressed Hay, etc., supplied at lowest rates consistent with good quality.

ESTIMATES given, and Carriages of every description built of the very best materials, under personal supervision, by skilled workmen.

REPAIRS neatly executed with promptitude and despatch. Rubber tyres of finest quality only supplied. Carriages greased by contract. Satisfaction guaranteed. Correspondence invited.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only.) Three lines, per insertion, One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

IT IS UNDENIABLE.—You can secure a better selection from a more varied collection of WATCHES, JEWELLERY, SILVER, and ELECTRO-PLATED WARE and Small Silver and Gold KNICK-NACKS at the Establishments of Messrs. MARCUS & Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

ELIXIR CASCARA SAGRADA: A most Valuable Remedy in Habitual Constipation, possessing tonic laxative properties. It builds up and establishes a regular habit. Per bottle Re. 1-8. THOMSON and TAYLOR, Bombay.

LEATHER BELTING for Mills now on show, GUARANTEED BEST and CHEAPEST procurable in India. Please book your orders early.—THE CORONATION CYCLE and RUBBER GOODS DEPOT, Hornby Road, Bombay, Sole Agents for THE STANDARD ARIEL CYCLES.

ENVELOPES! ENVELOPES!! CHEAP COLOURED ENVELOPES!!! Suitable for Correspondence. Can be had from B. D. MOTIWALA, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay, at Re. 1-7 per thousand.

SPLENDID SELECTION of CARRIAGE TIMEPIECES and CLOCKS, with and without Alarm from Rs. 20 to Rs. 100; quarter chiming Rs. 125.—CURSETJI CAWASJEE G. I. P. Ry. Watchmaker, 55, Esplanade Rd.

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INSURANCES.

Guarantees Against Embezzlement.

INDIAN GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.

HEAD OFFICE, ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.

THE Association provides Security for the Intromission and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to

R. PATERSON BROWN,
Secretary.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £450,000

HEAD OFFICE:
47 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.
BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Delhi,	Cawnpore,	Kandy,
Lahore,	Bombay,	Colombo,	Tuticorin,
Amritsar,	Madras,	Mandalay,	Zanzibar,
Karrachee,	Rangoon,	Newera Elya,	Mombasa
Steamer Point,	Aden.		

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

ROBERT R. ROSS,
Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.....$	100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund .....$	100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund .....$	6,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ...$	100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:

J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager.

London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE.

SIR THOS. JACKSON, Bart., Chairman.
WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt).
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq., (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.)
JOHN WALTER, Esq.

SIR EWEN CAMERON, K.C.M.G. | Managers.
A. M. TOWNSEND. |

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY,	HANKOW,	PENANG,
BANGKOK,	HIOGO,	RANGOON,
BATAVIA,	ILOILO,	SAIGON,
BOMBAY,	LYONS,	SANFRANCISCO
CALCUTTA,	MANILA,	SINGAPORE,
COLOMBO,	NAGASAKI,	SOURABAYA,
FOOCHOW,	NEW YORK,	TIENTSIN,
HAMBURG,	PEKING,	YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for 12 months at 4 per cent per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Circular granted as approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

W. ADAMS ORAM,
Acting Agent.

7, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

RESTORED

MANHOOD

The Rev. Joseph Hope will send a Prescription which is a GUARANTEED CURE for sufferers from any of the undermentioned diseases, or those which emanate from Exhausted Vitality, caused through indiscretions, excesses, overwork, &c., &c. This Prescription has obtained a world-wide fame, and has cured many thousands of sufferers from these most distressing and weakening maladies. It renews Manhood and gives Health, Strength and Vigour to the Weak. It cures Nervous Debility in every form, Lost Manhood, Loss of Energy, Loss of Vital Power, Seminal Weakness, Dimness of Sight, Impotence, Evil Forebodings, Wasting Decay, Pains in the Loins, Pimples and Eruptions on the Face and Body, Loss of Memory, Confusion of Ideas, Palpitation of the Heart, Frightful Dreams, Emaciation, Fœtid Breath, Brain Fag, Low Spirits, Timidity, Varicocele, Spermatorrhœa, Diseases of the Bladder, Weakness of the Genital Organs, and all Diseases of the Urinary Organs. Write to-day, and take advantage of the cure offered to you. It will cost you nothing, and will make your life bright and happy. Send stamped addressed envelope to Rev. Joseph Hope, St. Cloud, Worthing, England (Name this Paper).

NEWSPAPER SUPPLY AGENCY,

7, HORNBY ROAD.

THIS AGENCY SUPPLIES THE

BOMBAY DAILY PAPERS

FOR PERUSAL IN THE

MORNING AND NOON

AT MODERATE MONTHLY SUBSCRIPTION.

ALSO

HOME-PAPERS AND MAGAZINES.

Mofussil Residents are also supplied with Papers,

FOR TERMS APPLY TO

VINCENT AND COMPANY.

THIS IS NOT A THEORY but a fact, no dream but a stern reality, that MUNK'S ASTHMA BALSAM gives relief in five minutes and permanent cure by using it as directed. Rs. 2.—MADON SONS & Co., Bombay.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

SALE OF STATIONERY AND SHOP FURNITURE, &c.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 4th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at Parsee Bazar Street, Fort, opposite Messrs. W & A Graham & Co's office, by order of Bai Rubaboo, widow and Administratrix of the late Mr Sarafally Moosajee, the entire stock-in-trade of Messrs. Moosajee Adamjee and Sons, stationers, consisting of stationery, copying presses, fancy inkstands, copying books, ink, ferro-prussiate, typograph stencil, carbonized antique sectional papers, mounted drying paper, 54 and 38 inches, English account books by Walker foolscap and third size, etc., also glass cupboards, show cases, stands, etc.

The above is on view.

On SUNDAY, the 6th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co, are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Hamilton Hotel compound, Mazagon, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best plateware, rich crockery and glassware, iron framed cottage piano, by Soundy and Co., Singer's foot sewing machine, table ornaments, hand organ, pictures, books, gent's bicycles, standing telescopic floor lamps, large iron safe with Chubb's locks on stand, aviary with birds, garden plants, one large Parian Parismade garden flower stand with cupid figures, etc, etc, the property of A. T. COLVILLE, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property is on view

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 7th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white, and coloured piece-goods, and the following—

Furniture such as sliding dining table, writing, dressing and wash-hand tables, sofas, chairs, easy chairs, meatsafe, bedstead, cupboards, teapoys, partition screen, cooking stove.

1 mahogany iron framed cottage piano in good order.
1 domestic soda water machine by the Sirdar's Carbonic Acid Company.

AT 2 P.M.

1 gent's Singer's bicycle, in good order.
Several second-hand gent's bicycles.
4 American bicycles "Le Roy" make.
1 rubber tyred shigram, with bay horse and harness.
1 light victoria.
1 glass-fronted double-seated brougham,
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

On TUESDAY, the 8th instant, at 1 p.m, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the Edward House, Merewether Road, Apollo Bunder, near the Saluting Battery, the valuable and neat blackwood and teakwood household furniture, also open carved blackwood furniture by plateware, rich crockery and glassware, ebonized cottage piano by Soundy & Co., partition screen, English ice box with refrigerator by Bolton, table ornaments, windproof table and hanging lamps, pictures, Brussels and Persian carpets, &c., the property of Mon. P. Duran.

Catalogues will be published, and the property is on view.

SALE OF A LAW LIBRARY.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, on WEDNESDAY, the 9th instant, at 2-30 p.m.—

The library of the late C. W. L. Jackson, Esq., comprising Law Reports, text books, &c., also a large size iron chest chairs, table book shelves, cupboard, pictures and photos, opera glass, table lamps, &c.

Catalogues are published and the books are on view.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 4th September, 1903.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 5th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co, will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods.

The property of a deceased gentleman—

A lot of furniture, Singer sewing machine, Winchester rifle, wearing apparel, etc., etc.

On account of the concerned—

About 45 cases each one dozen quarts old Oporto portwine.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 handsome strong victoria, in very good order.
1 handsome strong glass fronted miniature brougham, in very good order.
1 handsome strong palanquin office shigram.
1 bay pony, quite in harness.
1 grey Arab, quiet in harness and saddle.
1 very fine grey hound bitch, young, and a good coursor.
1 Jaffrabad cow with 2 calves.

AUCTION SALE OF JAWELLERY.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 5th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of the concerned and on account and risk of Ruttonji Bhicaji Karanjwala—

1 ruby and pearls necklace.
The above is now on view.

ON COMMISSION SALE.

The farm known as "Rosery" with all its stock-in-trade and goodwill.

The stock consists of cows, buffaloes, calves, bullocks, pigeons, hens, turkeys, rabbits, ice boxes, milk cans, &c. &c., &c.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 4th September, 1903.

ARDESHIR'S

PRIZE DRAWING.

AN UNUSUAL assembly witnessed Messrs. ARDESHIR'S DRAWING. The Special Committee entered the room and accompanied the sealed box. The Committee announced that the business undertaken that evening was gratifying. Mr. Ardeshir had given entire charge of the Drawing to the Committee. The Committee carefully examined the numbers before sealing. Mr. Ardeshir said: "If you have any doubt please write a duplicate number and drop in the barrel. (No one came forward but gave hearty cheers.) The year 1899, when I introduced this scheme to the manufacturers my friends laughed at my ideas. Dear patrons, I thank you for your confidence in my business. Our articles of sale were 500 when I commenced, but they are at present 17,000, and we will endeavour to make it double on the NEXT DRAWING DAY on the 15th of November" (Cheers.) All the numbers were then placed in a big barrel and 523 prizes in another barrel. Ladies and Gentlemen voluntarily rolled the barrels till the operation was finished. FIFTY-SEVEN PRIZE TICKETS fell amongst the audience, and money was paid promptly on the spot. Refreshments were served on a liberal scale. The first prize fell (ticket No. 2089) to Bai Goolbai Cawasji Master, Parsee Bazar, Bombay; the second prize of Rs. 500 (No. 3435) to Mr. A. D. Dhairyavan, Darga Street, Mahim; and the third prize of Rs. 250 (No. 1074) to Ibrahim Aladdin, Sukkur. The remaining 520 prizes were distributed all over Hindustan.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS,

warranted to cure all Discharges from the Urinal Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional) Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the world Proprietors:—THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUGGIST, London, England.

CONTAMINATIONS

of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Diseases, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all Impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the "cause" from the blood and bones. To be had of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per Bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 2.

SECURITIES—		
2½ per cent. Consols	90 3 8	= unchanged
3 per cent. Rentes	97 1/2	= do
3½ per cent, Indian Sterling Loan	106 1/2	= — 1
3½ per cent, Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	66 1/8	= unchanged
SILVER—		
Spot in London	29 11-16	= + 1/16
2 months hence	26 9 16	= + 1/16
Spot in New York	57 3-4	= + 1/8
EXCHANGES—		
Paris cheques	25 15 1-2	= + 1/2
Berlin	20 37 1/4	= unchanged
New York Demand	48 6 1/8	= do
DISCOUNTS—		
Bank of England	3	per ct = unchanged
3 months sight Bank Bills	2 7-8	per ct = do
6 " "	3 3-8	per ct = do
3 " " Fine Trade Bills	3 1-8	per ct = do
6 month sight Fine Trade Bills	3 7-8	per ct = do
INTEREST—		
Day to day loans	1 5-8	per ct = do
7 day market loans	1 3-4	per ct = — 1/8

Rapeseed,—Yellow Cawnpore, 34 5-8. Sept.-Oct. Sellers.

Rapeseed—Brown 32 1-8. Sept.-Oct. Sellers. Tone easier.

Linseed Bold, 37 1-2. Sept.-Oct. Sellers. Tone easier.

At the Periodical Biddings for Council Bills for Rs. 5,000,000.

Rs. 15,60,000 were allotted to Calcutta.
" 5,70,000 do. Bombay.
" 2,70,000 do. Madras.

Rs. 24,00,000, at 1s. 4d.
Minimum rate received 4 p. ct.
Telegraphic Transfers—

Rs. 19,00,000 were allotted to Calcutta.
" 7,00,000 do. Bombay.
" Nil " Madras.

Rs. 26,90,000 at 1s. 4 1-32d.
Minimum rate received 3 per cent.
Total amount sold during week, Rs. 52,40,000.
Amount to be alloted next week, Rs. 50,00,000.
Extra allotments on Madras, 16,00,000, at 1s. 4 1 32d.

In Liverpool—

Cotton Market closed steady. Surats quiet Manchester firm. Total sales 8,000. Spot 6-7 — 6. Sold on speculation and for export 1,000 Imports 1,000. Arrivals closed steady.

Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.
5 03	5 03	5 00	5 45
— 6	— 4	— 5	— 4
Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-April.	April-May.
5 44	5 43	5 42	5 42
— 4	— 4	— 4	— 4

In New York—

Receipts at the Port	Nil
Do. last year	1,400
Exports to Great Britain	Nil
Do. do Continent	Nil
Mid-Uplands	12·75 unchanged.
Futures, month of Dec.	10·12 — 9l
Do. do. March	10·05 — 8

In New Orleans—

Spot	12 1-1 — 1-8
Futures, month of October	10·91 — 5
Do. do January	9·99 — 6
Tone at close	steady.

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat, and Seeds into Bombay during the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m. on Wednesday, 2nd September, 1903 :—

Cotton	812 bales.
Wheat	21,473 cwts.
Linseed	3,033 "
Rape, Rai and Mustard seeds	4,389 "
Gingellyseed	3 "
Poppyseed	1,522 "
Groundnuts	10 "
Castorseed	2,301 "
Rice	397 "
Myrabollams	1,337 "
Cottonseed	13,247 "

BOMBAY, THURSDAY, SEPT. 3.

EXCHANGE—Tone firm.

Bank T.T.				1s. 4d.
Bank Demand				1s. 4 1-32d.
Credit Bills 3 Months Sight D. A.				1s. 4 7-32d.
Do	6	do	do	1s. 4 3-8d
French Francs	3	do	do	170
Marks	3	do	do	138
Hongkong	30	Days' Sight		139
Shanghai	30	do	do	191
Japan	30	do	do	152 1-2

GOVERNMENT PAPER—3 1-2 per cent. Tone quiet.

Cash	Rs. 99·2
1st Settlement	" 98·15

Money Market, Tone quiet.

BANK RATE—

Bank of England since 18th June	3	per cent.
Bank of Bombay do. 20th Aug	3	do.
Bank of Bengal do. 27th Aug	3	do.
Bank of Madras do. 23rd July	4	do.

SEEDS—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Linseed,—Tone quiet.			
Ready	6	7	0
Rapeseed.—Tone quiet.			
Brown Cawnpore ready	Rs. 5	6	0
Yellow Cawnpore	" 5	14	6
Yellow Guzerat	5	14	0
Poppyseed.—Tone quiet.			
Ready	6	5	
Castorseed—Tone firm.			
Ready	21	12	

WHEAT.—Tone firm.

Pissi, 91 per cent.	Rs. 31-0
Club No. 1 85 per cent.	" 30-4
Hard Red	" 42-0

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone steady.
Estimated sales ..... 8,000 Bales
Imports ..... 3,000 "

Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.
6 03	5 03
plus 5	plus 2
Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.
5 02	5 03
plus 2	plus 3
Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.
5 46	5 45
plus 2	plus 2
Mar-April.	April-May
5 44	5 44
plus 2	plus 2

COTTON—The market opened quiet, but closes steadier, and there is a good enquiry for ready cotton by Mills. Exports are also in the markets and buying quietly. New Crop which was Rs. 2 lower this morning, has recovered the drop, and the closing rates Rs. 330 1-2 for good Broach, and Rs. 177 1-2 for fully good Bengals.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 2.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed:—Steady. Surats quiet.

Good Bhownuggar	Nil
The Manchester Market has been	firm.
2 3-4 per cent. Consols	90 3 8 ex.
3 per cent. Rentes	97 1-2
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan	106 1-2
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Papers	66 1-8
Bar Silver	29 11-16

The following is the statement of Silver Balance in the Bombay Mint for the week ending 2nd September :—

	Rs.	Rs.
Value of Silver held on account of tenderers for Dollar coinage on the evening of the 29th August 1903		54,54,000
Value of Government Silver on do. do.		7,19,000
	Total	61,73,000
Add—Silver received during the week on account of tenderers for British Dollar coinage	1,01,000	
Do. do. Government	97,000	
		2,01,000
		63,74,000
Deduct—Dollars transferred to Custom House for export of the value of	70,000	
Petty items issued for miscellaneous purposes		
New Coin paid to the Reserve Treasury	2,00,000	
		2,70,000
Balance on evening of the 2nd September 1903		61,01,000

The Balance comprises—	Rs.	Rs.
Silver held on account of the tenderers	54,88,000	
Do do Government	6,16,000	
	61,04,000	
There is in addition awaiting Assay—		
Bullion received for Dollar coinage	1,18,000	
Uncurrent Coin belonging to Government	6,24,000	
	7,42,000	

SOFT, FAIR, DELICATE SKIN ensured to those who use ROWLAND'S KALYDOR, the most cooling, soothing healing, and curative preparation ever made. It cures and heals cutaneous eruptions, prickly heat, burns, stings of insects; removes freckles, tan, sunburn, redness and roughness, and imparts a matchless beauty to the complexion. Avoid imitations, and ask stores and chemists for ROWLAND'S KALYDOR

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATH and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2, for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line, CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

CROLEY—August 18, at Cuttack, the wife of V. St. John Croley, Acting Chief Medical Officer, Bengal-Nagpur Railway, of a son.

PICARD—August 18, at Bhopal, the wife of Mr S Picard Locomotive Department G. I. P. Railway, of a daughter.

TURNER—August 28, at the Charleville Hotel, Mussoorie, the wife of L. W. Turner, I. C. S., of twin daughters.

MARRIAGE.

AUGUSTINE—WHITE—August 17, at Christs Church, Gorakhpur, by the Revd. F. J. Kennedy, Walter Clement Augustine to Eveline Justina White.

DEATHS.

CRUTTWELL—August 26, at Glenbarr, Kintyre, Mary, widow of T M Cruttwell, R A.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 45m. Sun sets, 6h. 13m. High water, 10-20m., 10-15s. Low water, 3-17m, 4-9s.

Fourth Criminal Sessions.

Address to Lady Northcote from Bombay Ladies' Branch, National Indian Association, Secretariat, 11 p.m.

Hindustan Pressing and Manufacturing Company, Apollo Street, 4 p.m.

Addresses to Lord Northcote, Freemasons' Hall, 6 p.m.

Public Entertainment to Lord and Lady Northcote, Town Hall, 9 p.m

MUSIC.—The Band of the 21st Bombay Infantry will not play at the Esplanade Bandstand this evening.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Mauritius, per extra s. s. Secunder will be closed at the General Post Office at 6 p. m. on Sunday, the 6th instant.

DHUNJEERBHOY EDALJEE ALI BLESS CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients treated during August was 717 of which there were 43 males, 246 females, and 167 children.

THIEVING AYAH AND HER ACCOMPLICE.—Before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Third Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Inspector De Burgh charged Mary St. Marian, a Goanese ayah, with theft, as a servant, of a gold ornament, valued at Rs. 15, the property of her master Khurshedjee Dadabhoy, a Parsee, residing at Grant Road. The evidence showed that the accused had been in the employ of the complainant for six days. On Monday last she complained of pain in her stomach and was allowed to go home. After she had left the complainant missed the ornament, and as she did not return, his suspicion was aroused. He made a report to the Police, who arrested the accused in her room. She then made a statement and took the police to the house of one Gunoo Babaji, a goldsmith, to whom she had sold the ornament. The goldsmith at first denied having purchased the ornament from the accused but subsequently pointed out a Marwari to whom he had disposed of a part of the ornament. The remaining portion of the ornament was found in his possession. The woman pleaded guilty to the charge and was sentenced to fifteen day's rigorous imprisonment. The goldsmith Gunoo Babaji was then charged with receiving and disposing of stolen property, and was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 50 or in default to suffer one month's rigorous imprisonment.

WEDDING IN BOMBAY.

THE Wesleyan Church, Byculla, was last evening the scene of a very pretty wedding, the contracting parties being Mr. Charles Monteath Turner, of the City Police, and Miss Annette Calvert, elde, daughter of Mr. I. Calvert, of the Accounts Department of the G. I. P. Railway. The service opened with the singing of hymn No. 582 of the collection used in that Church, and was conducted by the Rev. Mr. Gearey. The bride was given away by her uncle Mr. Crummey. At the conclusion of the service the happy couple marched down the aisle to the strains of Mendelssohn's Wedding March. The friends of the bride and bridegroom, numbering over sixty, drove to the residence of Mr. A. E. L. Mapp, at Parel, where a reception was held. The presents consisted of cheques, jewellery, and other useful articles. This was the first wedding held in this Church since it has been re-built.

CHASE AFTER CONVICTS.

THE "ROCKIES" SCOURED BY 1,250 MEN.

THE chase after the escaped Californian convicts is being continued through the Rocky Mountains, cables the "Express" New York correspondent.

Two hundred and fifty special deputy-sheriffs are pursuing the men armed with Winchester rifles and Colt revolvers, and they are being assisted by about 1,000 volunteers.

One of the convicts, named Roberts, who was undergoing a fifteen years sentence for burglary, was captured near Sacramento, California. He will be put on trial for murder in the first degree, because of the sheriff's officers who have been killed by the band. Another of the convicts, named Allison, who was serving a four years' sentence for robbery, has committed suicide. Murphy, who was serving a fourteen years' sentence for robbery, was killed a fortnight ago, so that out of the thirteen who originally escaped ten are still at large.

Gordon, the man who planned the outbreak, and who is known as the captain of the band, has deserted his followers, and has completely disappeared. He was serving an extraordinarily long sentence of forty-five years for an accumulated number of robberies.

The other convicts have divided into two bands one numbering four and the other five. The first is heading for the State of Nevada and the second is travelling northward.

The nine men are well armed and are robbing the farmhouses to secure food and horses. The pursuers estimate that the convicts are about two days in front of them. The country through which they are travelling is very wild and the route taken by the convicts is so circuitous that very little information as to their exact situation is coming through.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m. yesterday give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern Fort Southern and Esplanade	0	0	8
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	3	1	15
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada.	3	1	20
D Khetwady, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi	1	1	7
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla, and 1st Nagpada	1	2	13
F Parel, Sewri and Sion	0	0	6
G Mahim and Worli	0	0	6
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	1	7
Total	8	5	77
Total plague deaths to date	202,627	214,895	
Same date last year	6	7	105

To Cure Horse Ailments.

Eminent Veterinary Surgeons (see Book on Bottle) strongly recommend Condy's Fluid as a speedy and absolutely Certain Cure for Sore Shoulders, Sore Backs, Broken Knees, Grease, Thrush, Cracked Heels and Mud Fever in Horses.

Insist on having "Condy's Fluid."

Sold by all Chemists & Stores.

SUIT AGAINST THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

SPECIAL APPEAL BENCH.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Batty and the Hon. Mr. Justice Jacob formed a Special Appeal Bench at the High Court to-day, and resumed the hearing of an appeal from a decision of Mr. Justice Tyebjee delivered in December 1902, in the suit brought by Mr. Jehangir Manockjee Cursetjee against the Secretary of State for India. The plaintiff and appellant appeared in person. The Hon. Mr. Scott, Advocate-General with Mr. Stanhope Bayley, instructed by Mr. Nicholson, Government Solicitor, appeared for the Secretary of State, the defendant and respondent.

This suit was filed by Mr. Jehangir, Manockjee Cursetjee against the Secretary of State for India in Council complaining of a resolution of the Governor of Bombay, dated 6th November 1899, and praying that the plaintiff may be awarded a sum of Rs. 1,50,000 as damages sustained by him by the wrongful acts of Government, that the said resolution may be ordered to be set aside, and for costs of the suit.

Mr. Jehangir, continuing his address, said he had clearly shown that the East India Company could have been sued as a Corporation for a malicious and criminal act of their servant, and unless the Advocate-General could show any statutory provision or cite any authority that the ordinary law of the land was not applicable to the East India Company, he was quite right in contending that the suit could lie against the Secretary of State, who was to all intents and purposes responsible for the acts of the Government of Bombay. He did not want to sue individuals, and as he was desirous of suing the Corporation, he could bring the action only against the Secretary of State. He could not sue the Government of Bombay unless he sued them in the name of the Secretary of State. If he wanted to sue individuals, he would have to go to England, which would involve a heavy expenditure, and which would practically be a denial of justice. There were any number of cases to show that the Secretary of State could be sued for the wrongful acts of the Government of Bombay.

Mr Jehangir finally made an appeal to the Court, and in doing so said that, in the administration of justice when there was a case between the Government and other people, their sympathies were naturally with the authorities. As far as he was concerned in his official capacity he had never refused to give a patient hearing when there was a case before him of right against might and he hoped and trusted that their lordships would do the same however much their sympathy might be with those placed in authority. He had ample confidence in their lordships, who were not only Europeans, but who were both God-fearing and religious men.

Mr. Justice Batty: We cannot allow you to indulge in remarks of a personal character.

Mr. Jehangir thanked their lordships for the patient hearing given him, and then proceeded to observe that a similar case had arisen in respect of his late father who was a judge of the Small Causes Court and against whom a resolution censuring him for alleged insolence had been issued by the Government of Sir Bartle Frere. The resolution was discussed in the House of Lords where the matter was taken up by some of the eminent statesmen of the day and the Government of Bombay had eventually to withdraw that resolution.

Mr. Justice Batty: This is absolutely irrelevant.

Mr. Jehangir said if their lordships would hear him out he would be in a position to show that he was made a victim of the independence of character which characterised his career. Mr. Jehangir then proceeded to make further remarks, when—

Mr. Justice Batty said; you cannot state to us the duty we have to perform. We cannot go into any evidence or listen to any statement of that character. We have allowed you enough latitude.

Mr. Jehangir said he was desirous of showing to the court that their lordships might take a favourable view of his case, inasmuch as there were people who were prepared to ruin him and his character simply because he always acted as an independent man. It was on that account only that he was made the subject of a resolution, which was never issued under circumstances, under which it emanated in his own case.

Mr. Justice Batty asked Mr. Jehangir not to make any more personal statement.

Mr. Jehangir said he would, under the circumstances, wind up his address in the words of Lord Russell of Killowen in the celebrated case of Campbell vs. Campbell and Marlborough, which he read out to the court.

THE ADVOCATE-GENERAL'S ADDRESS.

The Advocate-General on behalf of the defendant said that there were three points to be considered The first point was that the resolution of the Government of Bombay was under the delegated powers of the East India Company, and therefore no suit could lie against the Secretary of State in respect of it. The second point was that if it was not within the delegated powers of the East India Company then the agents of Government has no authority to publish the resolution and therefore, unless the act complained and was for the benefit of Government or the Secretary of State, the revenues could not be made liable in that case. The third point was the point of privilege, which arose only if the suit could in any way be regarded as a suit against individuals, and if it could be so regarded then he (the Advocate-General) contended that the resolution and the statement contained in it were absolutely privileged communications. Proceeding the Advocate-General argued that the Governor in Council was not subject to the jurisdiction of the court. The learned Council submitted that it was clear that the issuing of the resolution was an act done by the Government of Bombay in the exercise of powers of Sovereignty delegated to them by the crown. The Government of Bombay were the agents of the Crown in the matter.

In reply to Mr. Justice Batty, the Advocate-General said that the power of dismissal was recognised as being in the East India Company by the statutes. There was no express statement, but its was assumed. It was not contended by Mr. Jehangir that the government had not the power to issue the resolution to punish or degrade him. Mr. Jehangir did not dispute that they had that power, but what he objected to was the expression used in the resolution. It was necessary for carrying on Government and in the interest of Government that they should have the power of censure or reprimand or dismissal. Counsel contended that the publication of the resolution was done in the exercise of delegated sovereign powers, and no suit for damages arising from it was maintainable in court.

Mr. Justice Batty: I should like to know where the delegation of power was mentioned.

The Advocate-General said it was already pointed out by him that the power over their servants was assumed in the two statutes; it already existed in the East India Company at the time the statutes were passed. Supposing there was malice on the part of some member of Government and the revenues of the country were made liable, it was not sufficient to show that they had unjustly punished Mr. Jehanjir for peculation, and make the principal liable for it.

Mr. Justice Batty said Mr. Jehangir complained of insufficient inquiry and excessive publication.

The Advocate General contended that the principal could not be made liable in a case like this where money had gone and steps were being taken to punish the offender by a reprimand or by any other means.

The Court then adjourned until today.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON THURSDAY, THE 3RD SEPT.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has changed irregularly and by small amounts all over the reporting area. The barometer is in defect of all normal in districts more particularly to the north of Latitude 21°, where the defect is comparatively large.

Winds are north-easterly or south-easterly in the Punjab and United Provinces and at Jubbulpore and south-westerly to north-westerly elsewhere. The force has been fresh to strong in Cutch and at Neemuch and Karachi.

Temperature.—The greatest departures noticeable are:—Maximum from 5° to 12° in defect at Secunderabad, Sholapur, Ahmednagar, Poona, Malegaon Amraoti, Indore, Neemuch and Bhavnagar, and 5° in excess at Jaipur. The maximum varied from 110° at Jacobabad to 79° at Belgaum, and the minimum from 83° at Sirsa to 66° at Belgaum and Bangalore.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is more or less cloudy in all districts. Humidity changes are unimportant.

Rain has fallen over a large area, the greatest amounts recorded being between one and two inches at Saugor, Jubbulpore, Hoshangabad, Khandwa, Indore, Malegaon, Ratnagiri and Cochin.

Weather continues favourable for showers over the greater part of the country to the south of Latitude 24°.

E. A. KENYON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

SINCE 1867 a man named Pearce has spent thirty-five years in prison for burglary and housebreaking. A further seven years were added to the list at Clerkenwell for breaking into a public-house.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE Steamer Eden Hall, 2,332 tons, Captain B H Haddy sailed yesterday, for Karachi, with the same bottom cargo.

THE P and O S N Company's steamer Ranee, 3,794 tons, Captain J B Ferguson, which arrived in harbour on Wednesday evening, from Yokohama, 31st July via intermediate ports, brought a general cargo and coal. During the voyage she experienced moderate to fresh monsoon with strong adverse currents.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

THE Port Officer Bombay has received the following telegram from the Master attendant, Colombo, dated the September 2nd, 17 hours, 30 mins.

"Light ship South end of breakwater foundered will be replaced soon as possible."

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NOTICE.

IF this should meet the eye of WILLIAM LAWRENCE, the son of ARTHUR and HARRIET LAWRENCE, firework maker, Liverpool, who sailed from Liverpool some 50 years ago, SISTER LUCY would be thankful to receive any news.

She heard rumours that he had married a Black Lady and built the "Bombay Theatre," she also heard that he died some 15 years ago, but no proof of it to hand. Apply Box "No. 895 A.," Advt. Dept., "Bombay Gazette."

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We have very many pupils, who have learned Pitman and had to give it up. It's an old out-of-date system, invented 63 years ago. If any person should run down the "Up-to-date Shorthand" ask :—Now, what do you know, and how much do you know, and, are you acquainted with even the first lesson, and the answer will be no, but I've heard. Then ask who from and so on.

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Do you examine us on each lesson? Personally or by post?	YES.
Is it easy to learn and to read?	YES.
Is it accepted by Government Offices the world over?	YES.
Do you give a certificate of competency on completion?	YES.
Do you supply a lesson book to each pupil and show the date each lesson is given?	YES.
Then this is proof of the pupils progress; and before receiving the 12th lesson I must write 120 words a minute	YES.
Shall I be competent to write a shorthand letter and make notes?	YES.
At the third lesson within one week?	YES.
Have any pupils in India done this yet?	YES.
Is your Studio open from eight o'clock a.m. till eight at night?	YES.
And on Sundays from 11 to 3?	YES.
Does it only take ten minutes for a lesson?	YES.

The terms throughout India are :—Rs. 110; the same as charged the world over viz. ; Rs. 10 for the 1st lesson, and Rs. 5 for each lesson up to the 21st to completion, or Rs. 75 if paid in advance for the full course, no other payments to make, no books to buy.

Special terms are given to those who are diligent and deserving and really cannot find the fees above stated, we will on receipt of a letter to that effect from a Minister of Religion, a Justice of the Peace, or an employer enroll a pupil for lessons only, viz., to a speed of 120 words a minute, payable Rs. 5 on the 1st lesson and Rs. 1 each lesson to follow to the 11th lesson. We will not commence the reporting instructions (commencing at the 12th lesson—without the balance of the full fee of Rs. 110). It will only be a waste of time to write asking better terms. Such letters will not be answered.

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"MAX" IN "CAPITAL" SAYS :—"To anyone in want of a most handy set of Exchange Tables, I would recommend the little volume published by *The Bombay Gazette*. Its range is from 1s. 2¾d. to 1s. 4 23-32d., advancing on the sterling side by 32nds up to £100,000, and on the rupee side from 1 pie up to Rs. 10,00,000. The calculations are carried out to two decimal places of the lowest coins. The size of the book is 8½" by 5½," and consists of 65 pages of clear type, well printed and well got-up in every way. If anyone would like to verify these statements and at the same time come into possession of a valuable commercial assistant, he can do so for the modest outlay of two rupees."

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns must be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, SEPT. 4, 1903.

LORD NORTHCOTE'S FAREWELL.

LORD NORTHCOTE practically bade us farewell last evening when he replied to the toast of his health at the Byculla Club—the centre of European feeling in the city of Bombay, as Lord Sandhurst termed it. His term of office closes now in a few hours, and his Excellency, in an oration delivered with telling effect, expressed the regret he felt at leaving our shores. It can be truly said that the departure of no Governor has been viewed with more sincere regret than that which prevails at the present time. Lord Northcote referred to his work in terms of characteristic modesty against which his hosts entered a gentle protest. The regard in which both Lady Northcote and his Excellency are held, and the public appreciation of their labours, was adequately expressed by the President of the Club, Mr. Leslie Crawford. Sir James Willcock's admiration of his Excellency's administration found expression in the hope that Lord Northcote might return to India as Viceroy; but we imagine after a term as Governor-General of Australia his Excellency will close his career as a pro-consul, and when we say good-bye to him to-morrow he will take leave of this country for ever. His Excellency has the satisfaction of knowing that in the opinion of all classes of the community he has achieved success, that in his wrestling with adverse fortune he has had their full sympathy and approval, and that both he and Lady Northcote will carry with them the good wishes of all those whose privilege it has been to live in the Bombay Presidency during the term of his Excellency's administration.

INDIA'S TRADE WITH SEISTAN.

THE report on the External Land Trade of the Province of Sind and of British Baluchistan demands attention on account of its distressing record of trade with Seistan. Imports from Seistan show a slight increase, but the exports have fallen in an alarming manner. The value has diminished in the year from eight lakhs and a half to two and a half. The decrease is chiefly attributed to stagnation in trade, the result of famine and drought, which embraced the frontier districts of the Persian provinces of Khorassan and Kirman and the Afghan Deputy Governorships of Shorawak, Registan, Gurmsel, and Farab. The remarks of the Political Assistant at Chagai, in reference to Seistan, are quoted. That officer says : "His Britannic Majesty's Consul reported the drying up of the Naizar and Haman lakes, and the death by thousands from starvation of the cattle which, in normal years find their pasturage along their shores." He further states that the result of the famine had been well nigh disastrous to both the country and our new trade route. It was estimated that, prior to the middle of last year, twelve thousand persons had left Shorawak and the Registan in search of pasturage for their cattle, and all the traders who could do so closed their business and quitted Nushki, leaving the bazaar almost wholly deserted. The Consul added : "I am greatly afraid that several years must elapse before the effects of the drought wholly disappear." In accounting for the unsatisfactory state of affairs, to the effects of the drought were to be added those of the new Persian Customs Tariff which came into force in February last. The native assistant in charge of the Nushki caravanserai is said to have reported that the introduction of the new tariff led to the immediate cancelling of several large orders which had been placed in India, the goods of which would, in the natural order of events, have found entry in the returns for the month of March.

The report is altogether pessimistic, more so than we think need be. One year of misfortune is surely not enough to destroy the work of years. There have been droughts before, and the wonderful recuperative facility of oriental countries must not be left out of account when we contemplate the future of Seistan. It must not be supposed that Nushki will long remain deserted. So soon as rain has fallen, merchants will hurry back there. They have left property behind them and they have learnt the value of Nushki as a distributing centre. After the Government of India bought out the rights of the Khan of Khalat to levy transit dues on all produce carried through his State and took over Nushki on a quitrent, many Shikarpur traders opened agencies in that town and built a bazaar at a cost of a lakh of rupees wherein to store their goods. It was never anticipated that Seistan would prove a land flowing with milk and honey. Even Captain Webb-Ware, the creator of the place, admitted that to the native of India, accustomed to the rich fertile plains of the Punjab or Bengal, the country might appear rugged, barren, and desolate, but he added that examination had shown that it contained many rich pastures with numerous flocks and herds and stretches of cultivable land so extensive that it is anticipated that the country will, at no very distant date, take its part in paying a substantial revenue into the Provincial Exchequer. When Captain Webb-Ware penned those lines he was not forgetful of the fact that the failure of a single season's rain would mean the temporary extinction of those pastures and the immigration and possible decimation of those flocks and herds. By this time, no doubt, flocks and herds in abundance are feeding on verdant pastures and again all nature is smiling and gay, for the report deals with the year ending March last—months before any rain was to be expected.

The ill-effects of the new Persian tariff were, after all, but temporary. Even those were anticipated. Lord Lansdowne, a little over a year ago, told a Manchester deputation that India would suffer more from its effects than England. Yet the Manchester Chamber of Commerce was more active in opposing it than we who stood to lose most, and they urged the Bombay Chamber to take action for the purpose of safe-guarding Indian interests in the export of tea, indigo, piece-goods, and other, commodities to Persia. It will be remembered that a deputation waited upon the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and represented to Lord Lansdowne that the proposed new tariff was framed in a manner likely to be very prejudicial to British Trade and to give preferential treatment to that of Russia. Under the existing regulations Great Britain, in virtue of the most-favoured-nation clause contained in the Treaty of Peace with Persia of 1857, enjoyed the advantages derived from the Russo-Persian Treaty of Commerce of 1878, by which imports and exports alike were subject to an ad valorem duty of 5 per cent. The new tariff imposed specific duties on the gross weights which would bring the taxation of British articles practically to ten or twelve per cent ad valorem, while Russia would pay but seven. Since the time the deputation expressed its views Lord Lansdowne has addressed the Persian Government and secured an arrangement by which British goods and Russian compete on all fours and that obstacle to the development of trade by the Seistan-Nushki route has so been removed. All things considered we think we may look forward to the restoration of a normal condition of things by the time the next report is issued.

THE FERGUSSON COLLEGE.

MISS CORNELIA SORABJI in the August number of the "Empire Review," gives an interesting sketch of the rise of the Fergusson College at Poona, and the Educational Brotherhood to which the College owes its institution and excellent reputation. It is twenty-three years since Vishnu Krishna Chiplonkar conceived the idea of sharing his educational acquirements with those of his countrymen who were unable to take advantage of the institutions then existing. He realised that a private enterprise of the nature he designed could only succeed by the sacrifice of all idea of pecuniary gain. He was joined by two others, and an English School for all castes and classes was started on the 2nd January, 1880. From nineteen on the opening day, the scholars increased to 336 by the end of the first year, and in 1901 the number was 900. The example of Chiplonkar and his first associates inspired others to join them, and when the teaching staff thus instituted numbered five the original conception of the founder was enlarged. The new scheme meant the foundation of a college whose graduates might themselves spread the light of education "into the remotest parts of the Deccan, thus covering, if possible, the whole country with a network of private schools, under the direction and control of a central organization." From the inception of this greater scheme to the full recognition of the Fergusson College by the Bombay University a period of ten years elapsed, the interval being one of steadily progressive work and recognition. The story of how the college building itself arose is well-known in the Presidency—how Government gave the site and the Maharajah of Kolhapore and other Chiefs of the Southern Maratha Country gave the rest. The next addition to the buildings is to be an observatory. Looking at the excellence of the work done by this institution Miss Sorabji is hopeful for the future of education in India. The success of the experiment she believes to be due to the self-sacrifice which has inspired the "Brotherhood" of teachers from the founder to the latest recruit, Mr. Pranjpe, who as a Senior Wrangler, brought to the service of the College abilities and distinctions which could command a material recompense that the Brotherhood cannot give. Like teaching fraternities in the West, however, the members of this Hindu Educational Society find their recompense in the success of their work and its influence upon the people, and we can cordially join Miss Sorabji in wishing that it may grow and prosper and repeat itself in other parts of India.

THE HEALTH OF THE CITY.

THE continuance of the series of low mortality rates which have been recorded during the past two months gives more and more reason for the hope that the city has entered upon a much more satisfactory era, so far as the health of its population is concerned, than has been enjoyed for some years past. We commented upon the figures of last week and showed that notwithstanding a rather sudden increase as compared with the statistics of the previous week, the general state of the city's health was exceptionally good. This week the figures are satisfactory from every possible point of view. The total mortality registered in the city during the past seven days amounted to 540 and the death rate was 36·18 per thousand per annum. There was thus a decline as compared with the previous seven days of 41 deaths and of 2·75 in the death rate. As a matter of fact the increase in the corresponding period of last year and the increase on the mean totals was rather considerable, and the difference between last year's figure and that recorded this week is somewhat remarkable. Thus in the week ending September 2nd last year there were 675 deaths, the excess over the present total being no less than 135, and the death rate was 45·23, so that there is a drop of 9 points in the mille rate as compared with last year. The position of the city's health compared with the total is still more remarkable, and the details of the statistics almost without exception show that the city is better off than is usually the case at this time of the year. The plague mortality declined by 9 deaths; and but for a recrudescence of the disease in Mandvi and Bhuleshwar the decline would have been very considerable. There were, however, 37 deaths more than occurred in the corresponding week of last year. Even plague continues to wear a more satisfactory aspect when it is compared with the mean total. The mortality in respect of fevers could hardly be much lower than it has been recently. There were 38 deaths last week as compared with 87 in the corresponding week of last year, and an average for the same weeks in the past five years of 94. There were no deaths from cholera, and diarrhœa and dysentery together only contributed 43 deaths as compared with 77 last year and an average of 104. The number of deaths from phthisis and general diseases of the respiratory organs was also comparatively low. Together they amounted to 165 whereas there were 203 last year, and the average total amounts to 243. As we have said, in almost every detail the figures are lower than have been recorded for a long time, and it is unnecessary to say more to prove that at present at any rate the city has every reason to congratulate itself upon its health. There were no deaths at all amongst the European community, and that represents a state of affairs which has not been on record for a long time. The birth-rate for the whole city seems to be on the increase.

THE CROPS IN BOMBAY.

AGRICULTURAL progress in the Bombay Presidency continues to be all that could be desired. After an acceptable break rain has again begun to fall in light showers, and so far as climatic conditions are concerned there are very few districts from which complaints have been received. Judging from the reports from the districts during the past few weeks the Presidency is remarkably free from such animal pests as too often turn what would otherwise be an exceptionally good season into a mediocre one. In Karachi floods have occurred, and though the jowari, bajri, and other kharif crops are thriving in most areas in two talukas some considerable damage seems to have been done to the crops. In all districts of Sind the land is now being prepared for rabi cultivation. The canals are everywhere flowing high, and the river in Karachi and Sukkur is more than five feet higher than it was during the present season last year. Excellent conditions also prevail in Gujarat. Up to the past few weeks complaints of an insufficiency of moisture for purposes of cultivation had been frequent from Ahmedabad, but now in some areas the rain appears to have been excessive. Cultivators are busily engaged with seasonable operations. In a few places the transplantation of rice continues. Generally the sowing of the kharif crops has been completed, and in some districts weeding operations have now been commenced. In Surat the jowari crop has been slightly damaged by excessive rain, and in one or two talukas the cotton has also suffered. Heavy rain again fell in the Konkan, where weeding is now generally in progress. In the Deccan all the crops are in good condition, and the only complaint comes from Sholapur where some damage has been done by rats. In the Southern Mahratta country the rainfall has been favourable for the sowing of cotton and beneficial to the standing crops, and elsewhere in the Presidency the situation is very favourable. Prices remain stationary.

GENTLEMEN and ladies who have been invited to the Reception at the Town Hall this evening, and have not replied but desire to attend, are invited to do so. They are requested to bring their invitation cards with them.

WE understand that the only approach to the Town Hall for the Reception will be via Church Gat Street and the south side of Elphinstone Circle. The carriages will be parked in Frere Road.

WE understand that the resolution on the University Commission's Report is now being framed.

IT is understood that the despatch which the Government of India were about to send Home on the subject of the transfer of the Punjab Government's summer quarters from Simla has been held back for the present.

THE man-eating tiger, which killed the Roman Catholic priest at Bettiah, is reported to be again on the prowl, and there is a talk of organising another shooting party, which this time, it is hoped, will be successful in its efforts to kill the brute.

THE statement of traffic of the Ahmedabad Prontej Railway for the week ending 18th July amounted to Rs. 2,693, being an increase on the corresponding week of last year of Rs. 115. Total earnings from 1st July to 18th July were Rs. 7,739, being a decrease on the corresponding period of last year of Rs. 3,493.

THE statement of traffic of the Tapti Valley Railway for the week ending 18th July amounted to Rs. 8,217 being an increase on the corresponding week of last years of Rs. 801. Total earnings from 1st July to 18th July were Rs. 25,034, being an increase on that corresponding period of last year of Rs. 139.

THE statement of traffic of the Ahmedabad Dholka Railway for the week ending 18th July amounted to Rs. 1,314. Total earnings from 1st July to 18th July were Rs. 4,109.

FOUR years ago his Highness the young Nawab of Bahawalpur built a handsome musjid in the grounds of the Aitchison Chiefs' College for the benefit of the Muhammedan boys. At the recent conference in Calcutta which dealt with the needs and organisation of Chiefs' Colleges great stress was properly laid upon the necessity of the boys receiving instructions in their own religion. An appeal is now being made by Colonel Hutchinson, Governor of the Aitchison College, to the Punjab States and native gentlemen interested in that institution for subscriptions to build in the ground a gurdwara for the Sikh, and a temple for the Hindu scholar.

THE total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending September 1st was 540, giving a death-rate of 36·18 per annum per thousand as against 45·23 the corresponding period of last year, and 58·83 the average over the past five years. Of the total number 38 died from fevers; 79, plague; 3, small-pox; 1, measles; 0, cholera; 0, leprosy; 49, phthisis; 34, diseases of the nervous system; 116, affections of the respiratory organs; 23, diarrhœa; 14, dysentery; 36, still-born; 81, old age and debility; 13, accidents and violence. The classified list of deaths shows :—Jain, 21; Brahmin, 22; Lingaet, 5; Bhattia, 3; Hindu of other caste, 264; Hindu low caste, 46; Musalman, 126; Parsee, 27; Jew, 2; Native Christian, 15; Eurasian, 5; European, 0; Negro-African, 0; Buddhist, 0; other and unknown castes, 1. The total number of births was 321 as against 336 the corresponding period of last year, and 281 the average over the past five years.

THE DOONES OF BADGWORTHY.

LEGENDS FROM THE DANES.

IN an unpretentious little book Mr. Edwin J. Rawle endeavours to refute, and with a good claim to success, the assumption that the Doones of Mr. R. D. Blackmore's brilliant novel "Doone" were a family of outlaws who infested Exmoor during the the second half of the seventeenth century. The author asks the question : "Did the "Doones of Badgworthy" ever exist in real life, or were they merely legendary beings begotten of vague and obscure tradition, who by the magic pen of a gifted novelist were made to live during a troublous period of English history in a wildly picturesque region; and, with other imaginary yet eminently typical characters bearing names well known in the district, presented the "dramatis personæ" of that prose epic of Exmoor—"Lorna Doone"? The answer of Mr. Rawle to both questions is a pretty emphatic "No."

The base upon which "Andrie Doon's" genealogical pretensions are built is to be found in the following extract from her pamphlet :—

"In 1580 Elizabeth Countess of Moray (eldest daughter of the Earl of Moray, who was murdered January 23rd, 1570), married Sir James Stuart, of Doune, whose father was created Lord Doune November 24th, 1581, and he assumed thereupon the title of Earl of Moray, being known in history, by the appellation of the "Bonny Earl of Moray." This Sir James Stuart of Doune was a twin,' his brother Ensor—a name which Mr. Blackmore has made use of—being a man of vindictive, quarrelsome, and intensely proud disposition. From the eighteen constant friction existed between the brothers as to the legal ownership of the title and estates of Doune Castle, situated near Stirling in Perthshire."

Ensor Doone, according to "Audrie Doon," was a vindictive quarrelsome man, who incited the Earl of Huntly to murder his (Ensor's) brother, the Earl of Moray, who in turn was succeeded by James, second Earl of Moray. The Earl's hatred of his uncle, Ensor Stuart, who has believed to be the instigator of the outrage, was bestowed with equal vehemence upon Ensor's son James, and that hatred was increased when his cousin assumed the surname of Doune, an act which seemed to imply a claim on Doune Castle. The Earl drove Ensor Doune from Scotland, and he and his wife took up their abode in the valley of the East Lynn a short distance from Oare Ford on Exmoor. "Audrie Doon" adds:—"As time went on other sons were born to the outlawed knight, inheriting the stern nature of their father, and growing up to the regard all men as their common enemies. From this time onwards the four sons of Sir Ensor grew to be detested and feared by the country people of the district. They obtained by threats and outrage whatever they required, waylaid peaceful traversers on lonely roads, called away the handsomest of the village girls, and became a source of constant terror to everyone in the neighbourhood, from Porlock to Lynmouth Weir. The history of the family during the seventy-three years in which they made the Lyn Valley their home is a constant succession of raids and robberies which I do not care to dwell upon."

Mr. Rawle by an appeal to Robert Douglas's "Peerage of Scotland" shows that the genealogical particular of the Moray branch of the Stewart family do not record that Sir James Stuart of Doune—who married Eliza eth daughter of the murdered Regent Moray, and afterwards known as the Bombay Earl of Moray"—ever had a twin brother. Neither does the name Ensor, used by Blackmore, and "Audrie Doon occur in the pedigree or records of the family. And so, concludes Mr. Rawle "Audrie Doon's" claim falls to the ground like a pack of cards.

Mr. Rawle next dealt with some of the incidents in the book, which in footnotes to the novel were described as "actul facts," and especially with the story of the violent abduction of Christopher Badcock's young wife from his farmhouse, in the parish of Martinhoe, and the subsequent savage doing to death of their infant son in the kitchen there to the couplet :

"If any man asketh who killeth thee,
Say 'twas the Doones of Badgworthy."

The writer of these lines, when engaged some years ago in searching various archives relating to the Exmoor district—national, municipal, parochial, and testamentary—endeavoured to find some record or reference to this notorious family of marauding outlaws, but without the slightest success. In the "Annals of Exmoor Forest" he thought it only just to state that fact in support of a profound conviction that, although this savage gang of miscreants may have "lived" in tradition, they never had a real existence on Exmoor during the seventeenth century. And no evidence which proves the contrary has been found up to the present time.

With regard to the brave and gigantic John Ridd, the hero of Blackmore's story a Miss Ridd, who will assist in the production of a stage version of "Lorna Doone" at a London theatre shortly, claims to be a descendant of "Jan." In this connection Mr. Rawle says :—The name Ridd (sometimes spelt Red) is not found in any of the subsidy rolls or other records of taxation levied upon the inhabitants of Oare. And in the registers of that parish the name occurs for the first and only time when John Red and Mary Ley were married in the year 1768 by William Clare, rector. The name does not occur at all in either the registers of baptism or burials, and none of the family appear ever to have been residentially connected with the parish of Care in bygone years. No wills of Ridd, or Red, of Oare, are recorded in either the principal or district probate registry.

Mr. Rawle believes that Blackmore got the inspiration for his great novel from reading an article entitled "Wanderings on Exmoor," which was printed in "Fraser's Magazine" in October, 1857—twelve years before "Lorna Doone" was published. The author of the article was the Rev. George Tugwell, M.A., and in it is recorded a conversation with an old Exmoor peat-cutter, who recounted some of the legends of the district, not a few of which are incorporated in Blackmore's book. The following is a typical extract from the article :—We do not forget with what seriousness he told us of that fierce gang of marauders infamous in moorland story the Doones of Badgworthy, at whose name the Exmoor children quake and repent them full sore of all their evil deeds. How these ancient freebooters (whose stronghold is pointed out to the passenger in a wild part of the moor on the boundary line of Devon and Somerset) one dark night suddenly appeared before a lone barton, or homestead, in an unfrequented seat of their country and burst through the frail protections of bolt and door—being aware, like brave men as they were, that the farmer and is servants were at work in their distant fields. But there was a little child and a servant-girl remaining, whose fate was quickly determined. The girl, being mere discreet than va lroas, left her charge at the first token of danger and hid herself in the neighbouring oven, which was of patriarchal size, and, for her own sake, we may trust was not hot. From her hiding-place she heard the remainder of the story. The Doones, being hungry and not over nice, and, moreover, not succeeding in their extempore forage in the kitchen and storehouse, laid hands on the unfortunate infant, cooked him, and ate him, with much unction and despatch; and whilst they washed down his remnants with some of his father's old ale, chanted the following refrain, by way, we may suppose, of dirge and epitaph :—

"If any one asks who 'twas that eat thee,
Tell 'em—The Doones of Badgworthy."

Mr. Rawle believes that the stories related in "Lorna Doone" are legendary survivals from the times of the Danes.

This seems a plausible enough theory. It is quite possible that the sanguinary doings of the Danish marauders left ineradicable impressions upon the contemporary inhabitants of West Somerset, which have been transmitted from generation to generation. Mr. Rawle has performed a valuable and most interesting little bit of literary work. His marshalling of established facts is masterly and his refutation of the assumptions and arguments of those who claim that the Do nes of "Lorna Doone" ever roamed over Exmoor in the flesh is not less convincing.

TELEGRAMS

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

MACEDONIAN RISING.

ATTITUDE OF RUSSIA AND AUSTRIA.

TSAR TO CONFER WITH FRANZ JOSEPH.

PORTE'S WARNING TO EMBASSIES.

LONDON, SEPT. 2.

The Tsar is probably going to Vienna earlier than was expected in order to confer with the Emperor regarding Macedonia.

LONDON, SEPT. 3.

The Porte has sent a note to the Embassies and Legations at Constantinople, warning them of agitators' projected outrages on the Embassies and Legations and other public buildings.

The Porte has taken precautionary measures, and requests the heads of Missions to do likewise.

There appears to be a momentary lull in Macedonia.

The Turks have poured overwhelming forces into Adrianople causing the insurgents to take refuge in the mountains.

A rising on an extensive scale is expected in a very few days in Northern Macedonia, but at present the insurgents are moving cautiously.

DISASTER IN THE BLACK SEA.

STEAMER BLOWN UP.

TWENTY-NINE LIVES LOST.

The steamer Vaskapu from Varna to Constantinople has been blown up in the Black Sea. Three formidable explosions took place apparently on deck.

The Captain, officers, six of the crew, and a number of passengers were killed. Altogether twenty-nine perished.

KING EDWARD IN AUSTRIA.

SCENES OF ENTHUSIASM.

LONDON, SEPT. 2.

The enthusiasm at Vienna in connection with King Edward's visit is unabated. The streets are constantly thronged with people waiting to see his Majesty, and never in recent years has the visit of a foreign monarch to Vienna caused such immense crowds and such cordiality.

ATTEMPT TO SWIM THE CHANNEL.

HOLBEIN AGAIN UNSUCCESSFUL.

Holbein started from Dover at six o'clock last evening to make his fourth attempt to swim the channel. A strong current caused him to abandon his task four miles off Calais at two this afternoon.

[Holbein on the 20th July last year preparatory to his second attempt to swim the Channel tried to lower the late Captain Webb's record of 8h, 45m, for the swim from Dover to Ramsgate, a distance of about 20 miles. The wind was all against the swimmer, and Holbein had to turn when four miles from Ramsgate. He got out of the water near Deal North End after 4 3-4 hour's swimming in a terribly heavy sea, and he was then fresh and bright, although he had covered at least 18 miles. About a fortnight later he made an attempt to swim the Channel. He took to the water at Cape Grisnez, and after 13 hours he abandoned the attempt owing to heavy tides, although Deal was looming in the distance and he had really covered about 30 miles. His progress, however, towards England was only represented by 8 miles. He renewed his attempt at the end of August last year but again failed, being taken from the water in an exhausted condition when but one mile from Dover. He then accomplished the wonderful feat of swimming 53 miles in twenty-two hours, establishing record.

THE AMERICA CUP.

RACE AGAIN POSTPONED.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 2.

The America Cup Race has again been postponed.

CRICKET IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, SEPT. 2.

The match between Kent and Sussex was drawn.

Surrey has beaten Leicestershire by three wickets.

The Players have beaten the Gentlemen by an innings and eight runs.

PLAGUE IN INDIA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPTEMBER 3.

Plague grows continually worse in Western and Southern India. Last week the Bombay Presidency reported 5,528 deaths, Madras Presidency 124, Hyderabad State 338, Berar 233, Central India 1,174, Mysore 410, and the Central Provinces 65. In the same period Bengal had only 28 deaths, the United Provinces 3, and the Punjab 31, while the rest of Upper India was entirely clear.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

The withdrawal of the regular troops from Khajuri Kach is likely to be effected within the next eighteen months.

Colonel Rose has assumed the command of the Rawalpindi District vice Major-General Boyce-Combe.

Considerable difficulty has been experienced in obtaining the services of 1st and 2nd class Hospital Assistants for employment in the East Africa Protectorate, and as the prospects of success would be increased were the appointments opened to younger men, it is proposed to call for volunteers from among the Hospital Assistants of the junior grades.

SABATINO Ciammaichella, of Alamo, Italy, assaulted his mother with a heavy stick, and beat her unmercifully. To rescue her his brother Luigi rushed at him with a knife and stabbed him to death.

CRICKET AT POONA.

POONA GYMKHANA vs. THE YOUNG MEN'S C. C.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPTEMBER 3.

A one-day cricket match was played between the Poona Gymkhana and the Young Men's Cricket Club which was chiefly composed of Poona Hindus. The match resulted in a draw in favour of the Gymkhana.

THE POONA OPEN POLO TOURNAMENT.

TEAMS ENTERED.

Only five teams entered for the Poona Open Polo Tournament, namely, the 4th Hussars, the 2nd Lancers Hyderabad Contingent, the 3rd Bombay Cavalry, the Poona Gymkhana, and the Baroda team. The time for entry is extended to one week more.

THE BOMBAY SERVICES.

Dr. Albert Ashton, M. B., has been appointed to be the Medical Officer qualified to issue bills of health to vessels calling at Perim vice Dr. F. J. H. Martin, with effect from the date on which he assumed charge of those duties.

Lieutenant-Colonel G. B. O'Donnell, B.A. (Oxon), has been appointed Political Agent, Third Grade, vice Lieutenant-Colonel F. W. Snell, retired. Captain F. W. Wodehouse has been appointed Political Agent, Fourth Grade, vice Lieutenant-Colonel O'Donnell, promoted, and to revert to British service.

Mr. C. E. Palmer, I. C. S., will act as Additional Sessions Judge, Ahmedabad, pending further orders.

Mr. G. D. French, I. C. S. Assistant Judge, Ratnagiri, is granted privilege leave for three months to be followed by leave on medical certificate for three months.

Mr. T. D. Fry, Third Grade Judge and Sessions Judge, has been granted extraordinary leave for two months on medical certificate without pay, in continuation of the furlough granted to him.

Mr. E. H. Ingle, Fifth Grade Superintendent of Police, has been permitted to return to duty within the period of his leave.

Mr. S. M. Fraser, C.I.E., I.C.S., has been allowed an extension of furlough for eleven days.

Mr. C. G. Henderson, I.C.S., has been allowed to return to duty within the period of his leave.

Mr. C. V. Vernon, B.A. (Oxon), I.C.S., on return from leave, becomes Assistant Collector, Thana.

Mr. C. N. Seddon, I.C.S., on return to duty, becomes Assistant Collector, Ahmedabad.

Mr. R. P. Barrow, I. C. S., Collector of Karachi, is allowed such privilege leave as may be due to him on the date he avails himself of it, in combination with furlough for such period as may bring the combined period of absence up to six months.

Mr. W. E. Copleston, Divisional Forest Officer, S. D. Kanara, is allowed privilege leave of absence for two months and twenty-six days.

Mr. H. L. Newman holds charge of the office of Divisional Forest Officer, S. D Kanara, in addition to his own duties, during the absence on leave of Mr. W. E. Copleston, or pending further orders.

Mr. O. H. L. Napier holds charge of the office of Divisional Forest Officer, N. D. Kanara, in addition to his own duties, pending further orders.

Mr. R. C. Brown, I. C. S., Collector of Kolaba, is allowed privilege leave for three months, in combination with furlough for twelve months, with effect from 16th October or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

Mr. G. E Marjoribanks, Assistant Conservator of Forests, First Grade has been allowed to return to duty within the period of his leave.

The Reverend C. E. C. de Coetlogon, Chaplain of Poona, has been appointed to attend the Lord Bishop as Domestic Chaplain during his Lordship's tours to Dharwar, Gadag, and Belgaum.

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. P. Hide, M.A. (Oxon), to be head master, Karachi High School, but to continue to act as principal, Elphinstone High School, Bombay, pending the return of Mr. M. Hesketh, M.A, or pending further orders.

The services of Mr. C. H. A. Hill, I. C. S. have been placed at the disposal of the Government of India.

Mr. P. E. Percival, B.A.(Oxon) Bar-at-law, I.C.S. acts as Under Secretary to Government, Political Judical, and Legislative Departments, vice Mr. H. D. Rendall, B.A. (Cantab) I.C.S. pending further orders.

Major C. H. L. Mayer, M.D., B.S., I.M.S., has been allowed to return to duty within the period of his leave.

THE SOMALILAND EXPEDITION.

DEPARTURE OF TRANSPORT RANEE.

THE hired transport Ranee, Captain W. S Curran, sailed yesterday for Berbera with the following troops: 1 officer, 5 native officers, 15 men rank and file, 17 followers, and 1 charger, 2nd Sikhs; 23 men, 1st Bombay Sappers and Miners; 15 men 7th Bombay Pioneers; 5 clerks, 1 duffedar, 3 followers S. and T. Corps; 5 men, 60 followers, and 5 horses, Mounted Infantry. Besides she conveyed 8 officers, 7 chargers, and 13 private followers. The following are the names of the officers:—

Major F Lee, 4th Hussars	Capt G M H Stirling, Ex Regt
Capt E G W Pratt, 1st Inft H C	Capt F R Brown, 2nd Sikhs
Capt H S Hammond, 1st Dorset	Lieut B O Duff, 1-4 Gurkhas
Capt L N Beatty, 1st Bo Lancers	Lieut E Riley, 1-2 Gurkhas
	Lieut J T Worthington, Oxford L I

ARRIVAL OF THE R. I. M. S. HARDINGE.

THE Royal Indian Marine steamer Hardinge, Commander A. J. G. Piffard, arrived in harbour yesterday morning from Berbera, which port she left on the 28th August with 2 warrant officers, and 2 British details, 135 native details, and 25 followers, and called at Aden on the 29th, en route. The Hardinge entered the Princes Dock, where the above were landed. The Europeans were attached to the Colaba Depot and the natives to the Detail Lines, pending despatch to their destination.

MR. HUGO V. PEDERSEN, Danish Author, artist, and traveller, who lately produced a lavishly illustrated volume on Dutch India, is now engaged upon a similar but much larger volume on British India, and has been fortunate enough to enlist the active sympathy of Queen Alexandra in his undertaking. He has also, while in Simla, obtained from the Viceroy a kindly promise of countenance and support, and is now busy collecting materials, artistic and literary, for his work. Yielding to the persuasion of some of his friends, Mr. Pedersen has arranged to give a private view of his Indian pictures at the Town Hall, Simla, and although the collection is as yet very far from complete, it is described by those who have seen it as already embracing many curious pictures of first rate merit in oils and crayon. Mr. Pedersen's forthcoming book is to be divided into two main branches, the first dealing with British India, and the second with Native States and their rulers, and in both cases the sole aim will be to describe, not to discuss.

ANGLO-RUSSIAN RIVALRY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—A few days since you published a telegram which stated that the Russian press is showing increased uneasiness regarding the prolonged stay of the British Commission at Seistan and urges the Russian Government to demand its recall. It is evident, therefore, that the Russians attach great importance to this matter, but as regard any uneasiness I think they are well able to take care of themselves.

One can quite believe all the stories that occasionally reach us in India of the activity of Russian agents in Baluchistan and the frontier beyond, all the more that the Russians have been exceedingly exercised by the point made by England in this Seistan affair; and they have already been pushing down caravans to counteract the effect of the British appearance on the scene. These movements, however, are merely symptomatic of a much larger antagonism which we have chosen to enter upon wilfully at a great disadvantage. The British Government scandalously neglected Persia for years, and I remember one distinguished statesman, now passed away, who was five and twenty years ago Secretary of State for India declaring emphatically to a gentleman who at the time was prominently connected with Persian affairs, that England had no interest whatever in Persia, and it is certain that for a quarter of a century our sapient administrations adopted an attitude in harmony with this sagacious policy. Of course at the eleventh hour they are now making desperate efforts to retrieve the position. But it is lost. They may, it is true, retard the current, but as for stemming eventually the Russian progress, it is out of the question. True, India as well as England is co-operating to prop up what remains of British influence and prestige in the disordered country of the Shahs, but that flaccid and corrupt administration has long ago made its peace with the Russians, and, as they say in commerse "for a valuable consideration."

Some fifteen years ago two gentlemen I knew endveavoured to persuade the authorities to assist in constructing a road from Mohamrah or rather Ahwaz (for the Karun joins these two places) to Teheran and Ispahan, with a view to carrying it on to Meshed, which would have been of enormous benefit to English commerce, and have enabled it to hold its own against the Russian invasion. But the idea was scouted, and the result was that English trade with Persia, which at that time was something like 70 or 80 per cent., now represents about 25 per cent, because it had no means to circulate in the country. Now our wise authorities have bestirred themselves and have had the road made, but this precious decade and a half has wrought havoc with our interests which we shall not be able to remedy.

Our policy altogether in the East was proceeded on the mistaken lines of endeavouring to play the waiting game in forgetfulness of the terrible loss of prestige we suffer in the native mind, which regards passivity as equivalent to a resignation to fate. One can hardly blame the Russians, since looking at the matter dispassionately one quite realises the irresistible necessity for them to seek an ocean outlet in the south. Their house is large, but it has no windows, or had none rather till they took Port Arthur, and they will certainly not rest till they contrive another on the Indian Ocean and secure a third in the Dardanelles.

One is not surprised to hear that the Beloochis have already been influenced by the Russian emissaries; they are after all but a wild, untable lot, little better than savages, who would be prompted to go with whoever appeared the stronger. The misfortune is that Russia is able to obtain money still with comparative facility in Paris, for without these adventitious pecuniary aids she would have long ere this been on her beam ends.

Now let us turn to the Far East and the charges of sensationalism brought against some of the correspondents at Peking. I venture to think that those who attribute this alarmist tendency to them will have since seen that the communications of these gentlemen were not really overdrawn. As a matter of fact two or three months ago the situation certainly was very strained. Japan being roused to a pitch of excitement that was with difficulty kept under, and England, naively believing that America would take up the gauntlet with Russia and would consequently side with England in any conflict, became emboldened to encourage Japan to a certain extent. When it was seen, however, that the American's never had the least idea of committing the folly of risking even the chance of an armed conflict with what after all has been their traditional friend, our Government realised the false position to which they were drifting, and not only checked themselves but brought pressure to bear on Japan, which has heeded the advice. The relations at the present time, therefore, are much less strained than they were, but smooth water has by no means been reached yet.—Yours etc.

H. W. W.

Bombay, Sept. 3.

"UNDER CUTTING" IN THE SALE OF CHARAS.

AN ABKARI PROSECUTION.

At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday before Mr. J. Sanders Slater Chief Presidency Magistrate, the case was again called on for hearing in which Mr. McLaughlin, Abkari Inspector charged Tulsiram Revashanker who is employed in a shop for the sale of charas owned by Motiram Khushal at Mumbadevi Temple, with selling the drug at less than the rate licensed by the Collector of Abkari, Bombay. Mr Dhondi, pleader, defended the accused. The fact of the case have been reported.

Mr McLaughlin produced a copy of the Government Resolution No. 22 dated the 3rd January 1902 with a letter to the Government Commissioner of Customs, Salt Opium and Abkari, No 7172, dated the 16th December 1901, in which among other things he stated that a representation was made to him by some of the licensed vendors of intoxicating drugs in the town and island of Bombay that a few of the licensees of their class sold drugs at prices considerably below those that prevailed in Bombay Market, which told very heavily on their income. They requested, therefore, that an additional clause be inserted in all the licenses requiring the holders to sell the drugs at prices not lower than the minimum to be fixed by the Collector. The retail sale licences also had, one and all, submitted a joint application requesting that the minimum selling prices of those drugs be fixed at Rs 0-2-8 per tola of Ganja; Re 0-1-0 per tola of Bhang; and Rs 0-6-0 per tolah of Charas. Under the circumstances he had the honour to request that the Government may be pleased to sanction the following addition to the clause 9 of the license for the retail sale of intoxicating drugs issued in the town and island of Bombay for the current year:—"Or at a lower rate than a minimum to be fixed by the Collector.

The Resolution approved and sanctioned the proposal of the Commissioner.

Mr. Dhondi urged that under certain criminal rulings and other High Court decisions his client, who was not a license holder but was only a servant, could not be prosecuted.

Mr. McLaughlin said that Motiram Khushal was the licensee, and was not in Bombay. The accused was his officiator.

The Magistrate held that the licensee should be prosecuted. He could not convict a servant. The accused was acquitted.

AN operation for appendicitis has been performed on Mr. Duilly Hardy at Boulogne. The patient went through the trial very satisfactorily. He has not the disadvantage of years to contend against—he is about the age of the late Phil May—and though his case is necessarily a serious one there is every hope that he will pull through.

A NICE sportsman has just accomplished a little record in adventuring from Nice to Turin and back in a cab drawn by a single horse. He did the journey out, a matter of 155 miles or so, in three stages, getting over nearly sixty miles the first day. After a week's rest at Turin—none too much, considering the arduous nature of the road—he returned in similar fashion. The eccentric traveller was accompanied by his wife.

LORD NORTHCOTE'S DEPARTURE.

DINNER AT THE BYCULLA CLUB.

HIS EXCELLENCY'S FAREWELL ADDRESS.

HIS EXCELLENCY LORD NORTHCOTE who arrived in Bombay yesterday afternoon from Poona was entertained last evening to dinner by the members of the Byculla Club. The chair was occupied by Mr. Leslie Crawford, the President.

THE PRESIDENT'S SPEECH.

The loyal toasts having been honoured,

The President announced that the following telegram had been received from H. E. the Viceroy:—"I understand you are to entertain the retiring Governor to dinner to-night. If so I should like to join you in your farewell to him, and to send this message of my regret that Bombay and India are losing one of the most sympathetic and sagacious Governors that they have long known, but of congratulations to Australia that our loss is to be her gain."

Mr. Leslie Crawford then rose to propose the health of his Excellency Lord Northcote. In doing so he said:—Your Excellency and Gentleman,—

The honour of entertaining distinguished Governors of this Presidency on the eve of their departure from India has long been one of the cherished traditions and privileges of the Byculla Club, Constituted as the Club is—the official and the non-official elements both so strong amongst us—we may fairly claim to do so in some measure—I hope perhaps in a large measure—representative of the feelings of the Europeans of the Presidency, and it therefore seems to be in the nature of things, fitting, as it is most gratifying that to us should fall that honour. Speaking, Gentlemen, as I do from a rather long experience, I can say with confidence that never has the privilege to which I have referred been exercised by this Club with more complete unanimity—more whole hearted enthusiasm than on the present occasion when we meet to do honour to our distinguished and highly esteemed guest of the evening, His Excellency The Right Honourable Lord Northcote, Governor of Bombay, (hear! hear!) Lord Northcote, Gentlemen, as I need hardly remind you, took charge of the Government of this Presidency in February, 1900—thus his Excellency's stay amongst has been shorter than we expected, and shorter than would in the ordinary course have been the case, if his Excellency had not been selected for the exalted position which he now leaves us to take up—that of Governor-General of the Commonwealth of Australia. His Excellency's administration, though thus curtailed, has, however, sufficed at any rate to enable us to quite make up our minds to this—that from our point of view the period has been all too brief, and that Australia's gain will be our great loss. Greatly as we regret that loss, we cannot but feel proud of the cause of it (applause.)

PERSONAL INVESTIGATION.

Gentlemen, his Excellency's distinguished predecessor, Lord Sandurst, when saying farewell to us in this room on the evening before Lord Northcote's arrival, told us how the last four years of his administration had been a continuous struggle against plague and famine. That struggle unhappily was by no means at an end when Lord Northcote arrived in India. His Excellency found the Bombay Presidency still sorely harassed and distressed by these calamities, and it was characteristic of him that from the outset his Excellency set himself to the very practical task of seeing things for himself, and thus making himself acquainted with the wants of the sick and necessitous. His Excellency at once personally visited, and greatly interested himself, in the constitution and management of the various hospitals in this City—and, first of all the plague hospitals. Within a month of his landing in Bombay, that is to say in the middle of March his Excellency proceeded to Gujarat in order to personally visit the famine afflicted districts of Ahmedabad. Now those of us who have been there at that time of year know that, charming as Gujarat is in the cold weather, its climate in March is not exactly at its best. Gentlemen, from those very early days until the present time his Excellency has consistently followed the same wise policy of going to places and looking into matters for himself, and he has done so regardless of considerations of personal comfort or convenience. (Applause).

THE VALUE OF PERSONAL INQUIRY.

The good which must result from such personal investigation by an observant and sympathetic Governor is enormous. Take is no mere platitude. Let me recall to your recollection by way of practical illustration two concrete instances of the good which has resulted from those early visits of Lord Northcote. I have mentioned the great interest which his Excellency took in the hospitals. It was owing in very great measure to the sympathetic attitude of his Excellency towards those great institutions that in order to encourage the provision of adequate nursing establishments Government in February 1902 undertook subject to certain reasonable conditions to bear half the expenditure on such establishments. The Committee of the St. George's Hospital Nursing Fund were prompt to avail themselves of this liberal offer and having got themselves registered as a Statutory Association under regulations which embodied the conditions necessary to secure the Government grant-in-aid they are now established on a thoroughly business-like footing and with their increased resources their power for good is greatly strengthened. We know too that a movement is far advanced towards placing the nursing establishment of another of the great hospitals on a similar satisfactory footing. Again the visit to Gujarat in March, 1900, bore early fruit. For we may perhaps venture to assume that the admirable scheme for a cattle farm and for improving the head of cattle in Gujarat, which, a few months later, his Excellency devised and established at Colrodi, and to the funds for which he personally contributed so munificently, was the direct outcome of that earlier visit when his Excellency must have seen much of the deplorable havoc which scarcity had brought among the cattle, upon which the people are so dependent for their agricultural operations and for their very means of livelihood.

CONFIDENCE IN LORD NORTHCOTE.

Gentlemen, we can imagine what intense anxiety—what a tremendous strain the troubles to which I have thus briefly alluded must have caused to the Head of the Government of this Presidency. We know with what energy and courage—with what utter forgetfulness of self and with what efficiency Lord Northcote has acquitted himself of the onerous duties and responsibilities which the occasion imposed on him. Gentlemen, I cannot refrain from alluding to, though I shall not, in Lord Northcote's presence, do more than just allude to, his boundless personal generosity in assisting every movement having for its object the alleviations of the sufferings of the people, or the public good (applause). Gentlemen, among the important laws which during his Excellency's administration have been passed by the Legislative Council of Bombay are the Bombay District Municipal Act and the Bombay City Police Act both of which were much needed. The dignity, sound common-sense and tact with which his Excellency has presided over the discussions on these measures, and on other important subjects which have from time to time come before the Council, cannot I think have failed to strike those who have followed the course of events as appearing in the public Press (Hear! hear!) Gentlemen it has seemed to me that the general feeling which has grown up among us in regard to his Excellency's administration may be aptly summarised in one word—confidence. Confidence that should an emergency arise it would be dealt with by his Excellency with unswerving rectitude and firmness. Confidence that every question which might have to be disposed of would receive patient and impartial consideration. Confidence that the legitimate claims and aspirations of this Presidency would not be overlooked or set aside, in so far at any rate as it might rest with the Bombay Government to prevent that. And confidence that the rights, or the wrongs, or the grievances of individuals were always sure of a fair and sympathetic hearing. It brought to his Excellency's notice, Lord Northcote, Gentlemen, by his high-minded standard of duty, and by his example of unselfishness, has exercised amongst us a very powerful influence for good. Socially he has endeared himself to us by his never-failing sympathy, and by his thoughtful and genuine kindliness.

LADY NORTHCOTE'S BRIGHT EXAMPLE.

Gentlemen, fortunate as we have thus been in having Lord Northcote for our Governor for the past three years and a half, we have surely been doubly fortunate in having another and no less powerful influence for good working amongst us, at the same time, and on parallel lines. Need I say that I refer with profound respect and admiration to the great good that has been wrought and to the bright example which has been set by her Excellency Lady Northcote? Lady Northcote, gentlemen, was not one to sit quietly by doing nothing and merely watching others work, while the people around her were suffering and in distress. We know how she too went amongst them seeking, and seeking most successfully, to find how she could best alleviate the sufferings of the sick and relieve the poor. We know too, something, though probably comparatively little, of her Excellency's great generosity and private charities. But these things by themselves, great as they are, would hardly explain the marvellous personal influence and attraction which Lady Northcote has exercised over all classes with whom she has come in contact. The explanation of that is to be found probably in that true womanly sympathy and tact by which her Excellency has gained the hearts of all. It was as you know, gentlemen, on Lady Northcote's initiative, and through that great personal influence which I have mentioned, that the great Fancy Fete, Lady Northcote's Fancy Fete, was organised and carried out last year with such conspicuous success that a sum amounting to no less than Rs. 4900 was in the result handed over in aid of that splendid Fund, the Lady Dufferin Fund. Gentlemen, is not this a brilliant instance of the good which Lady Northcote has done to India? Am I not right in saying that in having their Excellencies Lord and Lady Northcote among us, we have indeed been doubly fortunate? Their Excellencies example and influence have throughout appealed to all that is best in us!

BOUNDLESS HOSPITALITY.

Gentlemen how can I adequately do justice to the next subject to which I wish to allude—their Excellencie's boundless hospitality. Whether at Malabar Point, at Ganeshkind, or at Mahableshwar, it has become proverbial, not only because of its magnificence, but also, and chiefly, because of the kindly grace with which it has been extended to us, and which has made every individual feel in the truest sense welcomed. Gentlemen, feeble and inadequate as I feel my words to have been, it has been my very sincere wish to give expression to our truly genuine feelings of admiration, gratitude, and if I may be permitted respectfully to say so, affection for their Excellencies Lord and Lady Northcote, to whom we must bid a respectful farewell. Should they ever find opportunity to visit Bombay again they will indeed receive a hearty welcome. Meanwhile we now from our hearts wish them health, happiness and every blessing. Gentlemen, I give you the toast of the evening, his Excellency the Right Honorable Lord Northcote with whose name let us couple the name of her Excellency Lady Northcote. (Loud and continued applause).

THE GOVERNOR'S REPLY.

AN ADMINISTRATIVE REVIEW.

His Excellency, in reply, said:—Under ordinary circumstances I should have to make my excuses to the members of the Byculla Club for any infringement of the time-honoured custom which prescribes that Governors should arrive at and leave Bombay during the cold weather, and with adequate notice of the dates of their arrival and departure. The advantages of such a practice, which enables the usual ceremonies and courtesies attendant thereon to take place when the climate of Bombay is at its best are too obvious to need recapitulation. But I feel that the traditional hospitality of Bombay in general, and of this Club in particular, have been strikingly proved by the fact that despite the time of year, and the short notice it has been possible to give of my departure, so many kind friends have come here to-night to wish me farewell. It was at the Byculla Club I enjoyed my first taste of Bombay hospitality; and I am glad that my last experience thereof should be under its hospitable roof. If I have violated one precedent by leaving India at an unorthodox moment do not hope, gentlemen, for any infraction of another which decrees that for one night in his life the Governor of Bombay shall play the part of clubbore.—(laughter)—and detain you for, I trust, not too unreasonable, a time with an account of his stewardship. My three and a half years might in one sense, and one sense alone, be summed up in the words of the Patriarch Jacob: "Few and evil have been the days of the years of my life," for they have been marked by the death of a beloved Queen, a famine of unprecedented severity, incessant plague, an empty Exchequer, and bad business years generally. But I do not wish to be understood to regret that my lot fell to be here in a period of scarcity and pestilence; the contrary is, indeed, the case since I think this circumstance may have been the means of teaching me more of the country, the people, and the Government service than I should ever have learnt in normal time. Since I have been in India I have learned less Hindustani than I ought to have acquired—but two words have been impressed on my mind "Asmani, Sultani."

THE EFFECTS OF FAMINE.

They occur commonly in our Treaties with the Native States, and signify, in relation to their context, acts of God and of the King, respectively, which may affect the regularity of the payment of tribute, and in my time the Asmani have completely dwarfed the Sultani. Were Government to plead that its energies had been monopolized by its struggles against adversity? I think we could make out a fair case for your sympathy. But I hope to show that that has not been entirely the case. A few moments ago I said I would only accept Jacob's case as resembling my own to one limited extent—viz., that the times had been evil. But from our sufferings I hope and believe so much good has arisen as to warrant the belief that the moral progress made of late years in Bombay goes far to make up for its material falling of. Our famine calamities have not only drawn District Officers into closer contact with the people amongst whom they live—but from their very magnitude have forced the whole community of the Presidency to work together for their alleviation—and it is hardly possible for men to work together for a common cause of charity without learning to appreciate one another better. From my own experience in Guzerat and the Deccan I have witnessed an apparent increase of sympathy and a closer touch between rulers and raled, and that sympathy has not been confined to the gratitude of the starving cultivator, but has filtered upwards to the educated classes whom I am so anxious to see working with Government officers as well as acting as critics of their conduct. Apropos of criticism let me once more say that we heartily welcome fair and honest comments on our action, and I, for one, consider that not only European but vernacular newspapers have on several occasions during my term of office done good public service by calling the attention of Government to grievances which demanded redress. There are a few papers which can see nothing right in anything Government does; and, of course, the natural consequence is that we simply ignore their writings. (Applause.) But I believe the bulk of the criticism we meet with is honestly meant, even if sometimes expressed in unnecessarily strong terms, and often, of course, drawn from inaccurate premises. And of this class of criticism I for one shall never complain. A few moments ago I referred to the general increase of good feeling and comradeship throughout the Presidency which has characterized the past few years, and has been no slight set off against our unparalleled misfortunes. And I now wish to take this my last opportunity in India to say what I shall always be proud to re-affirm elsewhere, that this result could never have been achieved save for the wholehearted devotion and the untiring zeal and labours of the Civil and Military Officers of Government alike—admirably aided by the many Volunteers—Indian, British, and American, who threw themselves so nobly into the campaigns against famine and plague. I must own that until the evidence of my own eyes convinced me, I, like most of my countrymen, had failed to appreciate the desperate conditions under which the battle against famine had to be fought. When we consider how infinitely harder is the work of a Government servant even in normal times in the trying climate of India than that imposed on the members of the Civil Service at home, and when you add to his labours the fearfully heavy responsibilities of famine work, I can only say that many of the friends I have been privileged to make during the past three and a half years have done acts of heroism which I can only regret that their countrymen at home have not the knowledge in their possession which would enable them to appreciate those deeds at something like their proper value. (Applause.) Where so many did such excellent service it has been impossible to single out anything like all who have merited reward—I can only tender heartfelt thanks to them collectively. Happily we have passed through our terrible ordeal; and Governament, I hope, have profited by their bitter experience to the extent of having made the best preparation they can should Bombay be afflicted in later years with a recurrence of famine conditions.

THE IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

I will now, with your permission, touch briefly on a few specific matters of interest. Speaking here in one of the oldest institutions of the city, I should like to advert to one of its most recent. I refer of course to the City Improvement Trust. For that body Government held no brief but it is only fair to remember that five years is but a short time, especially in the slow moving East, in which to effect the evolution of a city containing nearly a million of inhabitants; and as compared with many English towns the record comes out fairly well. To change the mode of living, the sanitation, almost the geography of so huge a town must be a work of time. The City Improvement Trust has about the biggest contract on its hands of any public body in India, it is a new body, it has had to come into collision with powerful vested interests, and to be grumbled at by people who think improvements can be carried out as easily and rapidly as their utility can be demonstrated. No doubt some initial mistakes were committed by the Trust—they have been acknowledged, and are not likely to be repeated. Some work, however, has already been accomplished. The Marine Lines have been re-built—one large thoroughfare driven through the heart of the city—whilst another will shortly be commenced—improved chawls for the benefit of the evicted poor have been built, and more are being constructed. The Chowpati Estate has been laid out and the Wellington Lines estate practically built over, and a comprehensive scheme for the northern portion of this Island is approaching completion. I do not say that all these changes have met, or are likely to meet, with universal approval, but they do show that the Improvement Trust, under its able Chairman, Mr. Rebsch, is showing both energy and enterprise. (Applause.) And I am sure he and his successors will never forget that the primary object of the Trust is to secure both by direct and indirect methods the great result of better and healthier housing of the poor.

THE NEW DOCK SCHEME.

Turning now to the doings of a much less severely criticized body, namely, the Port Trust, I may claim for Bombay that its Port Trust has always been the best in India, and its most recent undertaking, the New Dock Scheme, which I hope his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales will be able to inaugurate when he visits India, proves that its enterprise and vitality have grown and matured with the increase of its importance. Mr. Hughes who may almost be regarded as the father of the City Improvement Trust has shown as Chairman of the Port Trust the same vigour, enterprise, and zeal which have marked the whole of his career, and it is indeed a pleasure to me to be able to thus publicly express our obligations to him, and our congratulations on his success. (Applause.) In consequence of Government's empty Exchequer we have had to depend on the liberality of the Government of India, which has been very generously extended to us, to make any progress in the improvement of any of our public institutions, but I hope you will agree that Government made a wise selection in choosing such works as the new women's ward in the European General Hospital, the new Police Hospital, and the extensions of the buildings connected with the Jamsetjee Hospital as suitable works for the expenditure of public money in Bombay. I must not, however, confine my remarks exclusively to Bombay City, and I will say a word on the closely connected—though not yet closely enough connected—City of Karachi. Government do not believe that Karachi has any present wish to be detached from this Presidency; and I know Sind generally is of the same opinion. In our judgment it would be a mistake, and we think there is ample room for the expansion of Karachi, and for its friendly rivalry with Bomboy without any such drastic measure. (Applause.) It would be difficult to show that the Bombay Government have not loyally fought Karachi's battles in respect of plague grants, railway policy, supply of water to the cantonment, municipal taxation, and commercial enterprise; and I am sure Bombay's long experience of all these matters must be of material advantage, if only as an object lesson to her younger sister.

LEGISLATIVE MEASURES.

To turn for a few minutes, if I am not detaining you too long to some general consideration of the condition of the Presidency since February 17th, 1900, I note that many papers remark that my term of office has not been marked by any heroic legislative measure. Government accept the statement of fact: but, if a reproach be implied, challenge its correctness. You will all know what the condition of affairs was three and a half years ago—plague and famine raging, officers' healths breaking down from overwork, no money in the Exchequer, business bad in the city, many of the mofussil municipalities bankrupt, and nearly all in difficulties, and the people generally uneasy, restless, and suspicious of Government intentions. To have further perturbed Bombay at such a moment by the introduction of heroic—that is to say hasty and acute controversial legislation, would have been, in my judgment, far worse than a blunder. Heroism there was in abundance amongst the brave men who fought famine and plague at the risk of their lives—(applause)—but from a legislative point of view it was the last thing Bombay seemed to us to need, not that important legislation was by any means wholly neglected. The name of our friend Sir Charles Ollivant will always be honourably connected with the District Municipalities Act—(applause—and we Bombayites may reflect with pleasure of the thought of how his experience in municipal matters ripened and developed in his early connection with this city. (Applause.)

Although Government action in educational matters has been rather executive than legislative I may remind you that steps have been or are being taken to improve Mahomedan education in Sind, to provide an English Professor at the Deccan College and more room for its students; that we are about to enlarge the Grant Medical College, and have increased our contribution to the Fergusson College; and also hope very soon to provide further accommodation at the College of Science, Poona, and to elaborate a scheme for the maintenance of a technical school at Ahmedabad for the foundation of which Government are largely indebted to the munificence of Mr Chimanlal. (Applause.) A class for sanitary surveyors has been established in Bombay, and the course of instruction at the Reay School of Art revised and made more practical; whilst we are endeavouring to modify the conditions of the London Chamber of Commerce examinations now held in Bombay so as to meet more closely local needs and conditions. Lastly, with regard to agricultural education Government have felt that the time has come for proposing a definite forward policy in this matter, and we have submitted important proposals to the Government of India on the subject, and hope for large results if they commend themselves to that authority. (Applause. Of course our object is primarily to try to show the ryot how to get a larger return from his holdings than he does at present, but we do not stop here; if we wished to we should not be permitted, for, as you know, an influential memorial has just been sent in to Government by some of the leading merchants, European and Indian, in this city urging the importance of an extension of experiments in the direction of economic botany and scientific agriculture. I personally warmly welcome their representation, for I cordially agree that the importance of further developing the resources of India cannot be overstated, and only regret that, owing to my early departure, I shall have no direct voice in strongly supporting the prayer that some Government help be extended towards the objects they advocate. But I know that my hon. colleagues are sympathetically inclined and will do all they can to assist. And I also hope they may find it possible to give some material help to the Bombay Natural History Society which has done so much to stimulate public interest in these questions.

LAND REVENUE POLICY.

And now my colleagues, and successor, if he be rash enough to read my speech, will hail with relief any announcement that the Pactolean stream of pious aprations and semi-promises has run dry.

But the references I have made to agricultural matters induce me to say a few words as to our land revenue policy in general. The recent famine did closed to us certain defects in our land revenue system, and we submit ed last w[illegible]nter to the Government of India what I k[illegible]ow will be recognised to be liberal proposa[illegible] for the relief of agriculturalists in bad seasons. By our Land Revenue Code Amendment Act we have sought to protect a particular class of cultiv[illegible]ators against the possibility of unscrupulous sow[illegible]ars reducing them to a condition of practical s[illegible]avery. The Act is protective—not aggressive—it is aimed against no class. Government bring no charges against money-lenders as a body, but they resolved as far as the Act could do it to secure some stability and permanency of occupancy to the tiller of the soil against the possible zoolum of an unfeeling capitalist. We proved in Guzerat our readiness to enquire fully into charges against our officers of harshness in the collection of land revenue, and I would point out that the net result of the inquiry,had Government simply accepted Mr Maconochie's findings unreservedly, and without further enquiry, would only have been to confirm a somewhat hesitating conviction on his part of malpractices on the part of two or three subordinate native officials, a conviction which almost certainly could not have been secured in an ordinary court of law. Government, therefore, felt that the proper course for them to take was to issue strict orders that no oppressive action should be taken by any of their officers towards cultivators who were in real distress, and these orders will be strictly enforced, and proved disobedience to them se erely punished. (Applause.) I have great pleasure in recording my thanks to Sir Evan James and Mr. I ely for bringing to the notice of Government, with all the vigour they are capable of, the need for an enquiry into the condition of the talukdars of Ahmedabad. The famine bringing ruin to so many brought prominently forward the urgent need for some measure for the protection of this body of land-owners, and though here, again, I can only regret that I shall not see its fruition. I am confident that the enquiry conducted by Mr. Robertson during the past few months will result in steps being taken to rehabilitate, and protect from future destruction, the survivers of an ancient landed aristocracy. I astly, I may say that we hope for good results from the extension of portions of the Deccan Agriculturalists' Relief Act to other districts of the Presidency, as well as to Sind.

A FEW PERSONALITIES.

And now I must remember that this is, after all, an after dinner speech. I will leave you to draw your own deductions as to what it might have been on a less convivial occasion ; and, in order that there may be a penny worth of sack to all this intolerable quantity of weed I will endeavour to indulge in a few personalities. Do not, however, be unduly elated, nor hope to hear much ill of your labour. Indeed, when I come to the point I realise how impossible it is to speak evil at all. From the Secretary of State and the Viceroy downwards I feel that I cannot express too warmly the thanks that were due from me for the help and support I have had on all hands. Differences of opinion from the Supreme Government there must always be. But that such differences, even when most serious, need never mar harmonious relations where courtesy and good will exist, has been often completely demonstrated. The Bombay Government have had their grumbles no doubt, but they feel, nevertheless, that they owe a deep debt of gratitude to the Governor-General-in-Council for the consideration and statesmanlike breadth of mind with which Lord Curzon's Government have dealt with them. And now, before taking our departure, I, for the last time, tender to the whole community, Indian and European, official and non-official, my wife's and my own deepest and most heartfelt thanks for their unfailing kindness to ourselves. Never can, never shall, we forget it. I cannot attempt to give the names of all our friends. I refer you to Mr. Enthoven's recent Census report which alone gives a complete list of them. To all I am deeply indebted, and I individually owe special gratitude to my colleagues in the Government, to the late Mr. Nugent, who was called away to early from amongst us, to our friend Sir Charles Ollivant, now spending an honoured retirement at home, and to my present colleagues and close personal friends, Sir James Monteath and Mr. Fulton. They and our able body of Civil Servants generally have done all that men can do to prevent my going too far astray, and I confidently invoke the same kindness at their hands for my successor Lord Lamington. (Applause.) But there is yet one power unrecognised by the Bombay Constitution which is as fatuous a document in that respect as most Constitutions are, but to which power even my severest critics bow. That influence is a feminine one, and I need hardly allow you more than one guess at her name. If I were permitted to-night, and it is not you who would refuse me permission, I would tell you what I consider to be not only Lady Northcote's debts to Bombay, but some things that might weigh in the opposite balance—(applause)—and though I may not do this, I reflect with pride and pleasure in the fact that many of these poor people in this Presidency who owe the mitigation of their sufferings to the operation of the Dufferin and other nursing funds—(applause)—which you have so generously aided her to place on a sounder financial basis, owe that increased happiness to one who has created the best part of my own. (Applause.) On her behalf as well as on my own I now bid you a grateful farewell. I thank you warmly for your hospitality to-night—and for more than three and a half years of incessant kindness, and I can only say that it will be a real happ ness to Lady Northcote and myself if in years to come we can repay any portion of it, either when in Australia or when we meet again in England. (Loud applause.)

THE NAVY AND ARMY.

Sir Lawrence Jenkins, in proposing the toast of the Navy and Army said:—I have been asked to propose the next toast, but I am put in a somewhat difficult position—on the one hand I should be anxious to follow the dictates of precedent and to propose the health of the Army and Navy; on the other hand I do not know whether it is expected of me to propose the toast of the Navy and Army (Laughter.) At any rate I do not intend to detain you for any length of time. We all here believe that our Navy is the finest in the world—(applause)—and that our soldiers are the bravest, (Renewed applause). and to those who believe that it is unnecessary to say anything more. To anyone who does not believe it I will only say that he has no right to be here. (Applause.) But I should like to mention the reserve forces. I notice that they are not mentioned in the toast but I assume that it must be because it is regarded that they are included in the terms in which the toast is expressed. Since last we toasted the Navy and Army the nation—perhaps I should say the Empire—has gone through a severe ordeal and one of the finest outcomes of that ordeal has been the evidence of the value and loyalty of our reserve forces. Here in Bombay we have every cause to be proud of our Volunteers(Applause)—and if any of you at any time feel your patriotism waining then you have only to witness a spectacle which I sometimes take a great deal of interest in the spectacle of our local forces going through there exercise (Laughter and applause.) And, gentlemen, while I am speaking of the Volunteers, I cannot help recalling the names of some gentlemen I see before me I mean Colonel Russell and Colonel Nicholson (Applause.) I think you will realise that they are fully entitled to more than the conventional platitudes of a toast such as this. I have been asked to associate with this toast the name of General Sir James Willcocks, and I have the honour, gentlemen, to ask you to rise and drink to the health of the Navy and the Army (Applause.)

SIR JAMES WILLCOCKS.

Replying to the toast Brigadier-General Sir James Willcocks said :—Your Excellency and Gentlemen,—When the Secretary of the Club informed me that I was to reply to the toast of the Army, with my intuitive sense of discipline I felt bound to obey, and I also felt that my enjoyment of the evening's proceedings had been considerably curtailed, for I feel sure most of you will agree with me that a dinner is far more pleasant if you know your voice need not be heard beyond your next neighbour; more especially when the speech of the evening is of such interest as the one we all came to hear from his Excellency. However, when in addition to the Army I was later informed that I must reply for the Senior Service as well you may be surprised to hear that I considered my task considerably lightened as in responding for the Navy I at least have the advantage of pulling altogether at sea. (Laughter.) As far as the Navy is concerned the chief thing that interests us in Bombay at present is the fact that it appears to have deserted us and forgotten our existence—(laughter) —but with his usual ubiquity I have no doubt the Handy Man would soon turn up if he were wanted. (Applause.) As to the army I have nothing to say that would interest such a gathering as this. In India we live in a semi-military atmosphere, and the soldier as ever before us all. His Excellency Lord Northcote was present at the Delhi Durbar, and there was probably the finest Army Corps the world can produce. (Applause.) In a short time he will have the opportunity of seeing for himself those splendid Australian soldiers and brothers in arms who have written their name large in England's South African book of fame.(Applause.) There is one thing I may say. That is that Bombay shows a good public spirit in the matter of volunteering, and the corps with headquarters in this city can hold their own with any in India. But, gentlemen, although I have already said enough I have a word to add in which I feel sure I voice the entire feeling of this Presidency, and that is we all regret we are losing from our midst their Excellencies Lord and Lady Northcote. May it be our good fortune to see them once again in this land in a still higher sphere than the one which they now leave. (Loud applause.)

The tables were beautifully adorned with the yellow and golden blossoms and foliage of the "Glorioso Superba" specially obtained from the Thana jungles.

DEPARTURE FROM POONA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPTEMBER 3.

Poona railway station presented an animated appearance this morning. All the officials and non-officials stationed in Poona were present to bid farewell to Lord and Lady Northcote. Rain fell in the morning till 8-30, but fortunately at the appointed time of departure the weather cleared and the sun shone brightly. Troops lined the route from about 400 yards beyond Ganeskhind land crossing to the railway station. First came the band of the 7th Bombay Pioneers and next to them the 3rd Bombay Cavalry posted at short intervals in double line as far as the College of Science. The Bombay Sappers and Miners next extended as far as the District Court where the Oxfordshire Light Infantry continued the line over Wellesley Bridge past the Plague Hospital near the corner of which their Band was stationed. At the foot of the railway overbridge the 1st Infantry. Hyderabad Contingent was stationed near the goods yard shed and about the centre of the Sassoon Hospital compound the 20th Bombay Infantary were posted and covering the whole way to Bolai Chowkey. The Buffers then took over the line from Bolai Chowki to the Railway Station compound where a guard of honour of 100 rank and file under Major Bayard with Band and colour stood ready to receive their Excellencies.

The scene at the station was a busy one. Mr. Guider, District Superintendent of Police, and Mr. Force, Superintendent of Railway Police, assisted by Inspector Tongley and several European Constables kept every thing in good order. The ticket and luggage office were turned into a small reception room, in which the chief members of Government and other officials awited the arrival of their Excellencies. Floor cloth of red baize stretched down the centre of the platform and along each enclosure. About 9 o'clock the enclosures began to fill. Among those present were Sir James Monteath, the Lord Bishop of Bombay, Mrs. and Miss Macarthur, Sir Robert and Misses Low, Major Foster, Assistant Military Secretary, and Captain Sandys, A. D. C., the Hon'ble Mr. and Miss Fulton, Mr. and Miss Muir-Mackenzie, Mr. and Mrs. Younghusband, the Maharaja of Kolhapur, the Chiefs of Kagal, Kurundwad, Miraj, Jamkhandi, Bhor, and Ichalkaranjee, his Highness the Aga Khan, the Maharana of Dharampur, the Swami of Champha, Surgeon-General Maconaghy, Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Sir Dinshaw and Lady Petit, the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale, Dr. Bhandarker, Messrs Cappel, Swifts and Jackson, Mrs Jackson, Miss Scott, Brig-Gen. and Mrs. Greenfield,Colonel Bromfield, Mr. and Mrs Fry, Mr, Down, Colonels Carter, Montgomery, Campbell, Hazelton, Eccles, Vyvyan, Proudfoote, Lucas, and Hill ; Messrs Fry, Down, Anderson, Alexander, Fawcett, Lucas and Lawrence, Majors Windle and Strange, Sirdars Dastur, Hoshang Jamasp Raste, Purandhare, and Coopooswami Mudliar, and many others. Their Excellencies left Ganeshkhind shortly after nine. The whole of the Government House establishment, including women and children, stood ready to give a warm sending. As soon as their Excellencies appeared they profusely garlanded them amidst shouts of farewell and regret. The party then drove away. The Governor's band was stationed near the outer gate where the Bodyguards under Captain Crawford were drawn up. The State carriages containing their Excellencies coming into view they struck up the familiar Auld Lang Syne. Lord and Lady Northcote being greatly moved at this tribute. About midway down the avenue of trees their Excellencies carriage was met by Major General Burnett, commanding the Poona District, and officers of his staff, and Colonel Onslow commanding the troops and his staff, and others. While General Burnett rode alongside the carriage other officers formed themselves into a procession. The first intimation of the approach of the State carriage was given when the Pioneers band began playing; the National Anthem and the Cavalry carried swords. Their Excellencies drove past acknowledging the salutes of those present. The numbers of spectators increased and the carriages drew near to the railway overbridge, until turning down the Wellesey road, large crowds bordered the sides of the street. The Governor's Party was now near the approach of the station. Their Excellencies, accompanied by Captain Greville and Captain Meynell, drove up in another carriage. On the carriages arriving at the station the guard of honour presented arms and the band struck up the National Anthem. His Excellency inspected the guard of honour and shook hands with the official who stood at the entrance, among whom were Sir James Monteath, the Lord Bishop, Sir Robert Low, the Hon. Mr. Fulton, Mr. Muir-Mackenzie, and Mr. Younghusband. Their Excellencies thanked General Burnett and bade him a cordial good by. Entering the station their Excellencies went round and said goodbye to every one. In turn their Excellencies were profusely garlanded. The time of departure drawing near their Excellencies took their seat in the saloon. Lord Northcote turned round and said to all present prosperity to Poona, prosperity to you all, goodbye.' As the train began to move three ringing cheers were given and once more was responded. The band played "Auld Lang Syne" and salutes were fired from the saluting battery at Kirkee. Following their Excellencies' special, Sir James Monteath, Sir Robert Low, the Hon'ble Mr. Fulton, and other officials left by the 10-45 train to be present at the departure of their Excellencies.

ARRIVAL IN BOMBAY.

Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Northcote arrived in Bombay yesterday afternoon from Poona by a special train and alighted at the Victoria Terminus. They were accompanied by Mr. C. H. Hill, Private Secretary ; Captain the Hon. Beresford Greville, Military Secretary; Major W. Beevor Medical Officer, Captain J. A. S. Palmain, Captain E. H. Bayford and Captain B. Maynell, Aides-de-Camps, and Captain Crawford. As the arrival had been announced to be a private one, a few official and gentlemen were present at the station to meet their Excellencies. A part, of the platform along which the special train was to be drawn up, was carpeted with crimson cloth. Amongst those present were : Brigadier General Sir James Willcocks Commanding the Bombay District ; Mr. H. G' Gell, Commissioner of Police ; the Hon. Mr. S. M. Moses ; Sir Bhalchundra Krishna ; Sir Hurkisondas Narotumdas ; Mr. N. M. Wadia, C. I. E., the Hon. Vithaldas Damoder, Mr. E. F. Nicholson Government Solicitor, Mr. Kursondas Chhabildas, Third Presidency Magistrate ; Dr. Cawasjee Hormusjee and Mr. Ruttonsey Moolji. Punctually the special steamed into the station and their Excellencies on alighting shook hands with those present. Mr. Ruttonsey Moolji garlanded their Excellencies and presented them with bouquets. Lord and Lady Northcote then got into a Government House carriage and pair and accompanied by Captain Beresford Greville, Aides-de-Camp, drove to the Secretariat, being escorted en route by the bodyguard The remainig members of the staff followed in another carriage-and pair. A salute of seventeen guns was fired from the saluting battery to announce the arrival of the Governor. Mr. H. Wenden, Agent, Mr. Cowper Traffic Superintendent and Mr. Foard, Police Superintendent travelled to Bombay from Poona in charge of the special. The railway authorities had made excellent arrangements at the station in connection with the arrived of the gubernatorial party.

DEPARTURE OF LORD NOTHCOTE.

MILITARY ARRANGEMEMTS.

HIS EXCELLENCY the Right Hon'ble Lord Northcote, G.C.I.E., C.B., Governor of Bombay, will take his departure for England in the P. and O. S. N. Co.'ss s.s. "Egypt." from the Apollo Bunder, on Saturday, the 5th September 1930, arriving at the Apollo Bunder at 1-15 p.m. The 1st Battallion, North Staffordshire Regiment, will detail a guard of honour of 100 Rank and File, with Band and Regimental Colors, under the Comand of a Captain with two Subalterns, at the Apollo Bunder at 12-50 p.m., to receive His Excellency. The Band will play the first six bars of the National Anthem. Dress—Review Order—Summer Clothing. The Bombay Light Horse will furnish the escort to accompany His Excellency from the Secretariat to the Apollo Bunder via Queen's road, Gowalia Tank Road, Grant road, Parel road, Kalbadevi road, Cruickshank road, Hornby road and Esplanade road. The Troops in Garrison will line the roads from the Floral Fountain to the Apollo Bunder as under :—Royal Garrison Artillery, 1st Battalion North Staffordshire Regiment. 17th Bombay Infantry. 21st Bombay Infantry. Bombay Volunteer Artillery. Bombay Volunteer Rifles. 1st Battalion. B. B. & C. I. Ry. Volunteer. 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers. The Troops to be ready in position, lining the roads by 12-45 p.m. Dress—Review Order—Summer Clothing, Colors to be carried. The General Officer Commanding the District, with the District Staff and Officers Commanding Corps and Heads of Departments, not on duty will attend at the Apollo Bunder at 1 p.m. to receive His Excellency. Dress—Review Order—Summer Clothing. A salute of 17 Guns will be fired from the saluting Battery as His Excellency enters the launch at the Apollo Bunder. All other Military Officers and Officers belonging to Corps of Volunteers, then in Bombay, will be provided with state as far as space is available. To all such as wish to attend, cards of admission to space D will be supplied on application to the Executive Engineer, Presidency. As far as accommodation in Space E is available, it will be allotted to any Ladies or Gentlemen who may apply for tickets to the Executive Engineer, Presidency.

PUBLIC MEETING AT SAVANTVADI.

A CORRESPONDENT writes ;—A public meeting attended largely by all classes was held on Tuesday at the express desire of H. H. the Sar Desai of Savantvadi in the Darbar Hall.

Mr. V. P. Gupte, the State Karbhari, opened the proceedings on behalf of the Sar Desai, who owing to unavoidable circumstances was prevented from being present and expressed the sincere regret of Raja Bahadur on that account. Mr. Gupte then told the meeting that the Raja Bahadur was deeply indebted to His Excellency Lord Northcote for the great and kindly interest, His Excellency took in supporting his claim to the Gadi and in doing all that His Excellency could to promote his welfare and happiness since his succession. His Highness was also indebted to Lady Northcote for the personal interest, Her Excellency took in his second marriage with the present Rani Saheb, the eldest Princess of Akalkot. The Karbhari then requested Colonel O'Donnell, the Political Agent to take the chair. The Pr sident made a short but very eloquent speech in which he described some of the many noble acts of philan throhy and genuine sympathy of His Excellency Lord Northcote. He remarked that his knowledge of Lord Northcote's kindly deeds related chiefly to the northern part of the Residency during the sad and unhappy times of famines when relief had to be given to thousands of people in distress. He said that he had the privilege of knowing His Excellency personally and that it was the greatest help to him and to all the officers entrusted with the very arduous task of providing relief for the famine-stricken people to find that His Excellency was ever ready and willing to heartily co-operate with every measure of relief that was suggested and which His Excellency thought was calculated to save the afflicted men and cattle. The great and lasting good work done by His Excellency for the people of the Presidency is the Gowshalla Institution established at Charoli. Were it not for His Excellency's efforts to found this Institution, the famous breed of Gazerat cattle would probably have perished and thePresidency would have suffered a permanent loss. This useful Institution was so much admired by Lord Curzon when he visited it, that he thought that such an Institution ought to exist in every division of the Presidency. The President then went on to say that His Excellency was not only kind and sympathetic in his public life, but was also courteous and hospitable towards all socially. In conclusion, the President remarked that although the premature separation of His Excellency from the Presidency was a loss to the latter, still, His Excellency had been promoted to a position of greater honor and distinction in the Empire and the people of the Presidency should all heartily join in congratulating him on his elevation to that position and on wishing him every happiness in the future.

Dr. J. E. Bogaire, the Civil Medical Officer, proposed that the following message be wired to their Excellencies :—

"The Sar Desai and all Savantvadi, as resolved at enthusiastic public meeting, send Their Excellencies their most respectful congratulations on elevation to office of Governor-General of Australia, and whilst deeply regretting their departure from India, beg to offer their cordial thanks for much kindness received at their hands and best wishes for pleasant voyage and health and happiness."

Mr. E. Reuben, the Chief Judge, seconded the proposition, and made allusion to the numerous liberal gifts made by Their Excellencies from their own purse towards the alleviation of the suffering of the poor, the needy and the afflicted in the Presidency. The proposition was unanimously adopted. Mr. R. G. Sabnisa the Head Master of the High School in proposing a vote of thanks to the president said it was no doubt a matter of very since regret that Their Excellencies were going to leave the Presidency earlier than was originally intended, but there was every reason for the people to congratulate themselves on His Excellency's exaltation to the Governor-Generalship of Australia in that they would hope to secure for themselves through His Excellency's good will that footing in the Australian colonies which the people of India now-a-days so much long for.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

"Bombay Government Gazette," September 3.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

With reference to this Dept Notification No 6380, dated the 21st Augt 1900, it is hereby notified that Dr Albert Ashton M B has been appointed to be the Medical Officer qualified to issue bills of health to vessels calling at Perim vice Dr F J a Martin, with effect from the date on which he assumed charge of those duties.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments :—Lieut Col G B O'Donnell B A (Oxon) to be Political Agent third Grade vice Lieut-Col F W Snell retired. Capt F W Wodehouse to be Political Agent Fourth Grade vice Lieut Col O'Donnell promoted and to revert to British service.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

The Governor in Council is pleased to appoint under Sec 9 (3) of the Code of Criminal Procedure 1898 Mr Framroze (Rizali) Pathaki, City Deputy Collector and Magistrate of the First Class in the district of Karachi to be an Additional Sessions Judge in the Hyderabad Sessions Division for a period of six months and to direct under Section 193 (2) of the Code that he shall try such cases as the Sessions Judge of Hyderabad may make over to him for trial.

The Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr C E Palmer I C S to act as Additional Sessions Judge Ahmedabad pending further orders.

H E in Council is further pleased to direct under Section 193 (2) of the Code of Criminal Procedure 898 that Mr Palmer shall try such cases as the Sessions Judge of Ahmedabad may make over to him for trial.

Mr G D French I C S Asst Judge Ratnagiri is granted privilege leave for three months to be followed by leave on medical certificate for three month.

Mr Balkrishna Narayan Vaidya Mamlatdar taluka Nandurbar in the district of Khandesh is appointed under Section 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure 1898 to be a Magistrate of the First Class in that district.

Azam Vinayak Dhonddeo Lonkar Acting Mahalkari Petha Dhond in the district of Poona is appointed under Sec 11 of the Code of Criminal Procedure 1893 to be a Magistrate of the Second Class in that district.

BEFORE Sir Laurence Jenkins, Chief justice, and a special jury at the Bombay Criminal Sessions yesterday, a young Hindu, named Gopal Baje. was charged with having, on the 9th July last, at Girgaum, committed murder by causing the death of Subbadre woman aad with culpable homicide not amounting to murdar by striking her with a knife. The jury unanimously found the accused not guilty of murder, but guilty of culpable homicide not amounting to murder. His lordship sentenced the accused to rigorous imprisonment for ten years.

NOTES FROM PARIS.

M. COMBES AT MARSEILLES.

A FIRE BRIGADE LIEUTENANT'S HEROISM.

ABOUT MME. HUMBERT'S MILLIONS.

PARIS, AUGUST 14.

A GREAT sensation has been caused in Paris by a reported attempt on the life of the Premier, who is at present on a visit to Marseilles. It was stated that two shots had been fired at M. Combes by an Anarchist, but that fortunately neither the Premier nor the friends who were within him in his carriage at the time were hit. Political feeling runs very high in the town, and the presence of the Premier to attend a Democratic banquet was marked by several disorderly scenes. The Freethinkers and Socialists gave Mr. Combes an enthusiastic reception on his arrival, and at the banquet the speeches all referred to the Premier's courage in carrying out his anti-clerical campaign. The sentiments of the speakers were loudly cheered. One of the guests, whose feelings got the better of him, shouted, "Down with Combes!" but was at once set upon, and literally kicked out of the room into the hands of the police at the door. When the banquet was over, there were noisy demonstrations outside, both in favour of and against Mr. Combes. The Premier entered his carriage with friends, and was driving away, amid a hurricane of cheers and some counteries, when two revolver-shots were heard. A number of police rushed forward, and arrested a young man who was pointed out by the crowd as having fired the shots. He offered a desperate resistance, but was soon overpowered and disarmed. A companion of the man thereupon drew a knife and made a rush at the police. An attempt was made to seize him, but in the tumult he got away. The crowd was wild with excitement. Notwithstanding the fact that the Premier and his party were unharmed, the people made repeated rushes for the prisoner, whom they declared they would lynch. On arrival at the Prefecture, the prisoner was questioned in the presence of the Premier, who had driven directly to the police station. He is Saverio Picolo, aged twenty-one, of Italian nationality, and a resident of Marseilles. He can only speak a few words of French, but by gesture he stoutly denied having shot at the Premier. The weapon taken from him was a revolver of six chambers, two of which had been discharged. Picolo is believed to be one of a large band of dangerous Anarchists who are known to live in Marseilles. During the demonstrations two priests were pursued by a crowd of freethinkers, and struck several times before the police came to their rescue. At the Young Men's Roman Catholic Club a flag which was flying at half-mast from one of the windows was regarded by the Socialists as an insult to M. Combes. They broke into the house and tore down the flag amid the cheers of the people in the streets.

Not since the terrible holocaust of the Bazar de la Charite has Paris seen anything approaching the appalling disaster which has devastated the Montmorenci district and deluged a hundred families in tears for the missing breadwinners. When the first news of the accident began to filter through Paris on Monday night, I jumped into a cab, writes a Paris correspondent and made for the Belleville underground station. There the trains were not working, and I was sent on to Menilmontant. No information was available there, so I made my way to Couronnes station. The sight I saw there will always live in my memory. Huge columns of smoke were rising from the entrance to the station, and firemen were busy pouring water down the staircase. All the principal police officials, including M. Lepine, the ubiquitous Prefect, were there, but to every question addressed to them they could only reply :—"We are absolutely in ignorance as to whether there are any injured or dead in the tunnel." The firemen stood with folded arms, powerless to descend to the platforms, and while I remained there one heroic lieutenant, who had risked his life and tried to fight his way through the blinding, suffocating smoke for the third time, was carried away senseless. "See that he makes no more futile attempts," said his superior officer. It is only risking life to no purpose so long as the smoke has not abated. Further back were ambulance waggons, summoned in case of need, although as a matter of facts the general belief was that they would not be required, and beyond them the mounted horsemen of the Garde Republicaine and the members of the police force kept back the anxious excited crowd, yearning to know if any one had perished in the flames. All through the night firemen, soldiers, and police kept vigil, and at three in the morning, when every one was worn out with watching, the firemen armed with torches penetrated to the bottom of the staircases at the Menilmontant station. Then, for the first time, the awful truth was learned. There had been victims, and what it was hoped had only been an accident involving damage to rolling stock was shown to be a terrible catastrophe, in which no fewer than eighty four men and women had lost their lives.

As Mme. Humbert entered the Cour d'Assises on Sturday in a dignified manner and gazed round her with a haughty stare, it was fully expected that she was about to make important declarations, and that she would defend herself admirably. However,everyone present was disappointed.Madame not only completely lost herhead,but she showed,after having spoken but a few sentences, that her system of defence was to endeavour to make as much of a muddle as possible of the whole affair. How long grande Therese, who has for twenty years managed to make nine-tenths of the French financial world believe in her millions, could have so utterly failed on such an important occasion is incredible. Few people would have believed that Mme. Humbert, when questioned as to her millions, would plead illness as an excuse for not answering. When interrogated some months ago, she refused to speak, but promised to do so at the Cour d'Assises. However, remarks to the following effect were what we listened to in court :—When President Bonnet referred to the report that Maitre Dumont had seen the millions, Therese replied, in the following hasty and contradictory manner. Of course Maitre Dumont saw the millions, and he also saw the Crawfords. I appeal to the jurymen, and emphatically state that my millions exist. But Mr. le President, I have not slept for many months past, and I only eat one egg per day—sometimes, however a mutton chop. I am the most miserable woman in this world ; yes, gentlemen for the past six months I have only eaten two eggs per day ; nothing else not even a piece of bread nor have I drank a glass of wine—rien rien ! Nevertheless to-day I have a certain amount of strength left, and I will defend myself until the end and the whole world will know the truth. Gentlemen, I have had to keep a terrible secret throughout my existence but I again state that the millions exist." And this is how la grande Therese of whom such great things were expected spoke of mutton chops and eggs at the same time as the Crawford millions. She made from beginning to end a series of mistakes. She commenced by refusing to give her name and when she ironically referred to the Conciergerie as her abode imagined she was softening the hearts of those present. She did not answer any of the President's queries in a direct manner. For instance when M. Bonnet informed her that later on she would be able to say all she desired as to the safe she replied : "I shall say that there is a Minister in France whose name is Valle." A sentence which must have made many persons feel inclined to remark Nous le savons—Henri IV. est mort. The most interesting part of the trial was the reading of the indictment. This showed to what extent Mme. Humbert has always imagined herself to be the possessor of considerable wealth, for at the time of her marriage to Frederic she already spoke of a large sum of money and a chateau that had been bequeathed to her by Mlle. Baylac. The chateau was supposed to bear the name of Marcotte, but up to the present no trace of its existence has been found. When the Chateau de Marcotte was mentioned on Saturday, Mme. Humbert became hysterical and pleaded ill-health. The second inheritance Therese was supposed to enjoy was some thousand of francs, but which she said she could not realise until the death of a certain Mlle. Lucas. Such a will enabled her to borrow a considerable amount of money. The third and last inheritance was the one supposed to have been bequeathed by that mysterious, enormously wealthy American gentleman, Mr. Henry Robert Crawford.

Almost all the witnesses on Monday gave evidence which was distinctly favourable to Madame Therese. A lawyer named Dumont positively declared that the Crawford millions actually existed for he had himself had them in his hand.The "Presse" publishes singular story about the hundred millions mentioned in the Humbert case. In 1691 the French General Metzger died at The Hague, in Holland. As no will was found, William of Orange took possession of his fortune, which was considerable. The heirs, having discovered the General's will, brought an action against William of Orange, which is still going on. The amount of the property, with the accumulated interest, to-day represents a total of about 130,000,000 francs. One of the heirs, belonging to the Muller family, a member of which was an attendant in the Senate, and at the same time a confidant of M. Gustave Humbert is said to have informed M. Humbert of his supposed position as heir, in the hope that the support of the Humberts would be decisive. The Humberts then are said to have proposed to him to let them manage his affairs, and they would make arrangements with him after the settlement of the case. The "Presse" adds that Muller often received a visit from a mysterious lady, who is said to be Madame Humbert. It is known that the name of Muller was often mentioned at the outset of the affair. According to the same journal, Madame Humbert will state at the next hearing that the 87,000,000 francs were handed over to a lady friend on May 7 last and that she will state the name of her friend before the end of the trial if the millions are not produced.

A sensational piece of news was cabled the other day to Paris the firm in America. It was to the effect that Professor Littleton, of Alexandria, Indiana, had been able to produce spontaneous generation of life. He was able, he claimed, to create animalcules at will by placing a mixture of water, salt, and alcohol under a glass bell in the vicinity of a bottle of ammonia. Professor Berthelot, the famous chemist, says Professor Littleton's alleged discovery is, on the face of it a ridiculous mare's nest. Do you believe, he was asked, it will be possible some day to clear up the problem of life and its origin? Facts alone are evidence, replied M. Berthelot. In the realm of scientific research dogmas do not exist. Even opinions are of little weight. Scientists are always engaged upon the question of spontaneous generation, a subject of tremendous difficulty. I can say this much—that Professor Littleton's method will never lead to anything. Professor Charin, of the College of France, says Dr. Littleton's experiments prove nothing. He simply allowed extraneous microbes into his solutions through carelessness. The possibility of spontaneous generation exists perhaps. More than this it is impossible to say in the present state of science.

The French are wonderful engineers, but they have been conspicuously unsuccessful in their attempts to raise the "Espingole," a destroyer which sank near the Iles d'Hyeres last February. When the accident occurred the port of Toulon despatched a fleet of tugs, lighters, divers, and all the accessories deemed necessary for refloating the vessel. But the "Espingole had settled down in twenty fathoms of water, and the divers found it beyond their power to bring her to the surface. The Minister of Marine, therefore, concluded a contract with the private firm of Messrs. Lathiome and Verignon, who promised to have the vessel afloat in less than two months from March 3. The State provided the men and the material, and the contractors gave a guarantee of £160 in case of loss or damage. They were condemned to no penalty in case of failure, but if they succeeded in raising the "Espingole" Messrs. Lanthiome and Verignon were to receive sums varying from £9,400 to £4,800, according to the condition in which the sunken vessel was handed over. On May 3, the limit fixed by the contract, the "Espingole" was still at the bottom of the Mediterranean, so another month was given to the contractors to refloat her. When June 3 arrived another month's grace was asked for and obtained, but the destroyer still resisted every effort to bring her to the surface, so the patriotic State accorded the contractors a final delay of another month, with no better result. They had promised to refloat the vessel in two months, but after five months' efforts they are now obliged to confess that they have totally failed. Messrs. Lanthiome and Verignon will, of course, receive nothing ; but the State will have to meet a bill of £10,000 spent under their direction, in addition to bearing the loss of the destroyer. There are some things they do not do better in France.

HIGH COURT.—SEPTEMBER 4.

Before the Hon. Mr. Justice BATTY and the Hon. Mr. Justice JACOB.

Appeal for hearing and final disposal.

1254—In person—Jehangir Maneckjee Cursetjee vs The Secretary of State for India in Council—E F Nicholson —Part heard.

1218—Payne and Co—Jenabai vs Currimbhoy Ibrahim and others—Thakordas and Co.

Before the Hon. Mr. Justice B. TYABJEE.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes

610/02—Sorabsha B and N—Bai Chatoorbai widow vs Man Mohan Purshotam and others—Tyabji D and Co.

619/02—Hiralal D—Canji Nanji vs Madhowram Mathooradas —Tyabji D and Co.

333/98—Shamrao and M—Vinack Dhondiraj Biwalker vs Narbdam Anandji—Payne and Co.

72/03—Payne and Co—Parwatibai widow vs Marwadi Bilasiral Customsmal—Wadia and G.

151/03—Payne and Co—Kika Khoosal and another vs Rustomji Ardeshir Cooper—Mulla and M.

423/01—Khunderao S and L—Vasantrao Madhowrao vs Anandrao Gunpatrai and others—Little and Co.

732/01—Sorabsha B and N—Haji Khanoo Moosa vs Tulakcand Hakamchand—Crawford B and Co.

322/03—Thakordas and Co—Ahamedbhoy Hubibhoy vs Rahimtoola Somjee and others—Wadia and G.

138/02—Mansookhlal J and H—Mooljl Jetha vs N C Macleod and others—Thakordas and Co.

99-02—Payne and Co—The Badichi Aniline and Soda Fedorich vs Tejpal Godu and others—Dikshit and D—For postponment.

595/00—Hiralal and D—Sitaram Savalia vs The Hindustan Sand W Co Ld—Dikshit and D.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice RUSSELL.

To speak to the minutes of decretal order.

193-02—Captain and V—Haji Ghuny Hajee Oosman vs Sulleman Joosab and others—Mooljee and Co.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Short Cause.

291/03—Matubhoy J and M—Jivraj Sivlaji vs The Norwich Union and others Assurance Society—Craigie L and O

233/03—Matubhoy J and M—Jivraj Singji vs The Phoenix Assurance Co—Crawford L and O.

327/02—Matubhoy J and M—Jivraj Singji vs The Phoenix Assurance Co—Craigie L and O.

328/03—Matubhoy J and M—Jivraj Singji vs The Norwich Union Fire Insurance Society—Craigie L and O.

117/02—In person—Dayakorebai widow vs Parwatibai widow and others—Matubhai J and H—For postponment.

53/02—Elgelow G and W—Kaikhosroo Munekjee Sethna vs Joshi Shivshankar Gopaljee and another—Payne and Co]For post ponment.

359/01—Mirza and M—Hakimchand Bhoolajee and another vs Kanjee Vithajee and others—Payne and Co.

2/99—Ardeshir H B and Co—Jacob Isaac David vs The Collector of Bombay—E F Nicholson—For postponment.

307/02—Ardeshir H D and Co—Jamsetjii Nusser wanji Tata vs Runchordas Girdharedas and others—Pestonjee E and K.

195/02—Sinetham B and N—Hajee Khanoo Moosa vs Luckhmising Napoo and others—Bhatshanker K and G.

605-02—Dikshit and D—Govind Ramchundra vs The Bank of Bombay—Crawford B and Co.

SHOPKEEPERS of St. Paul have been persecuted for weeks by a maniac woman who walks through the streets of the city disfiguring shop windows with a glass cutter, and cutting pieces out. She has not been caught yet.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS. Rheumatism, Neuralgia. It is sometimes difficult to determine which of these diseases is afflicting the sufferer, but this ignorance will not matter if Holloway's remedies be used. They alleviate and cure all muscular and nervous pains. In hereditary rheumatism, after bathing the affected parts with warm salt water Holloway's Ointment, should be will rubbed upon the spot that it may penetrate and exert its soothing and regulating properties on the deeper vessels and nerves which are unduly excited and cause both the pain and swelling. Holloway's treatment has the merit of removing the disease without debilitating the constitution which was the inevitable result of the bleeding, mercury and colchicum practice formerly adopted in these complaints.

FOURTH CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

THE Hon'ble Sir Lawrence Jenkins, Chief Justice, presided at the fourth Criminal Sessions of the High Court yesterday.

THE GIRGAUM MURDER CASE.

Gopal Baji, a young Hindu, was charged with having on the 9th July, 1903, at Bombay, committed murder by causing the death of Subhadra alias Tye, woman, and with culpable homicide not amounting to murder by striking her with a knife. The Hon. Mr. Scott, Advocate-General, with Mr. Vicajee, instructed by Mr. Nicholson, Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown, while Mr. Aston defended the accused. The following gentlemen were called to serve upon the

SPECIAL JURY.

Mr. F. A. Prevost, foreman.

| | |

PURELY PERSONAL.

When first you saw Phill May, says "M. A. P.," you could not help being startled; he seemed to walk out of one of his own sketches; and you felt almost as if it were not reality, but a dramatic caricature of reality. You know the kind of face that figured in his sketches; the rough features, the slatternly fringe, the poignant evidences of self-neglect; and with the recollection of the hundreds of figures of this kind, marked with the cruel and fearless truth to life of this man of genius, you saw before you a face that might have passed as that of the model and not the author of all these portraits of the poor. Very thin, very pale, except in spots, with a great black fringe plastered down almost to his eyes, with a rough nose such was Phil May in the flesh. Any yet the face—though ugly, was attractive. The dominant expression amid all the sad marks of Bohemianism, and perhaps also of early want, was good humour and good nature.

There was good humour and good nature in the eyes; there was good humour and good nature in the little laugh that always hovered about the lips; and there was, above all, in the whole air of the man an absence of conceit, and a presence of universal amiability, that made you at once take to him as one who loved his kind. His career has been traced in a hundred articles by this time, and it is not necessary for me to go through it at length. I make some extracts lower down from the sketch of autobiography which with characteristic good nature, he contributed to my columns. Suffice it to say that there was no misery or struggle which he did not know; hard work when he was still almost a child precariousness of living for years starvation, sleeping out of nights under arches; it is all like some villainous and almost incredible page from the life of the street Arabs of the great cities. And then unexpectedly, and almost accidentally came the end of all the struggle, and the recognition of him, both in fame and in money, as easily the greatest artist of his time in his own particular line. And then came early death.

Here, indeed there is abundant room for tears, and none for reproach. For the end of his life was fashioned and made almost inevitable by the beginning. Those who know what life is, and especially the life of precarious employment, of hopeless struggle, of occasional starvation, know also that seeds are thus sown which rarely fail to bring their own hideous harvest in due time. Those terrible early years of ours are the ones that for most of us stamp indelibly the course of our lives; we rarely if ever get away from them. When I started life as a journalist the Bohemianism of which poor Phil May was one of the last representatives was almost the universal rule of life. The club of the journalist was the public-house, the amusement of the journalist was conversation, and conversation could only be got where drink was an accompaniment; and in that disastrous environment three-fourths of the men with whom I started professional life went down. One might well be tempted sometimes to despair of humanity, especially when one with a shudder looks back on the abysses from which so many of us escaped by some little stroke of good luck, or by some greater strength of health and character; or perhaps, as in my case, by the never-forgotten lessons of a home where the head of the family was a teetotaller. But the tyranny of environment is an inspiration as well as a terror, for it means that with an improved environment you will have an improved humanity, If I had not that conviction I would cease to struggle for anything.

Well, after all, who can talk with such knowledge of a man as the man himself? So in accordance with my usual custom of letting the dead speak of themselves, I add to these notes some extracts from the autobiography of Phil May which appeared in the early days of "M. A. P." It is doubtful if in all the varied and interesting series of the Days of My Youth any more absorbing or self-revealing article can be found. My readers will judge for themselves.

My story began at Wortley, near Leeds, my mother being an Irishwoman of the sept McCarthy. Her father, Eugene McCarthy, was a capable actor. I suppose the family record of the time would have described him as great. Her sister, Mrs. Honaur, and early friend of John L. Toole's, was also pretty successful in the profession, and I believe my mother's inclinations all lay that way, too, until a severe dose of stage fright put an end to her theatrical aspirations. My father was an engineer, a pupil of George Stephenson's, to whose forethought we owe the Underground and other blessings.

At twelve I was appointed timekeeper in a large iron foundry, and was delighted with the office; but the foundry masters were not quite so satisfied. At first they were surprised at the great punctuality of the entire staff of workmen, later, they simply marvelled at its continuance, and, finally, they discovered that I kept the time-book on a system of my own. I was sacked, and they advised me to perfect the system—elsewhere. I think I have been playing with time ever since; anyhow, my friends are never very hopeful about our appointments. Having failed to give the Leeds workmen an enduring reputation for punctuality, and my attempt at being an architect proving also unsuccessful, I decided on some new occupation, and the love of the theatre, inherited from my mother, made me decide on the stage.

It was at the Spa Theatre, Scarborough, that I got my chance, and the first time I went on the stage—I fell off it. The experience was not quite so splendid as I had imagined, and I was so anxious to sneak out of sight that my legs went all to bits, and I stumbled off the peculair platform that led to the exit. By this time I was fifteen. In addition to acting I was busy at costume designing, and painting character sketches for the play-bills. My salary was then twelve shillings a week, on which I managed, somehow, to get along. At the Grand Theatre, Leeds, I met with some encouragement from Mr. Wilson Barrett who introduced me to the Chief Constable and I believe, I decorated his cell—or, I should say, his office—at the Town Hall with portraits of actors. I met Henry Irving there (not at the police station, but the Grand) and he bought a portrait I made of him. He was very good for the drawing was very bad!

The first cartoon I ever did was the Worship of Fashion for a paper called 'Society." At nineteen I married, and the next year in our rooms at Putney I did a lot of work. I used to work for two or three hours, then have a little rest, and start off again. this sort of thing continuing night and day, my wife arranging for my meals at odd intervals. After a few weeks of this I got so unstrung that I could not sleep at all. Early one evening I strolled in to see a billiard tournament at the club, during which I dropped off to sleep, and, although I was sitting in an uncomfortable seat, I didn't wake till late the following afternoon.

From the very beginning I found a firm friend in Charles Alias, who kept me busy at costume designs. I remember one night he and I and some other friends bought out a whole winkle stall in Maiden Lane, and wheeled it all over the place, distributing the winkles to everyone we met, until the police interfered with our generosity. Once I was very busy on some dress designs which Mr. Alias required at a very particular time. The constant and hard work made me fretful and impatient, and at the most inconvenient times—for him—I often wandered out, and my return was always uncertain. By preventing these outings he hoped to keep me steadily at work, and so, as I only wore slippers in the studio, he hit on the idea of hiding my boots. When I took it into my head to go out I could not find my boots anywhere, so I drew on a pair of Turkish boots of crimson leather and went into the Strand, Alias seemed amused when he saw my feet!

"The first political work I did was on St. Stephen's Review, where I remained for two years. My health began to fail and in the winter of 1884, I left for Australia. I remained in Australia for there years and saw pretty well all there was to be seen, in the cities and in the bush. When I was twenty-four I went to Rome. After a few months I came on to London and resumed work on "St. Stephen's Review." Later I went to Paris and spent my time studying people and things just as they came into my life. Perhaps I should say that the printing machines of the Sydney Bulletin were my real master. They were utterly unsuitable for the printing of work in which the value of light and shade was pre-eminent and so I was driven to the resort of expressing what I had to express in the fewest possible lines, but that was only for the first year. After that the printing was beyond reproach."

Mr. Toole has left Brighton for Margate, where he will make a long stay. The Kentish watering place was always a favourite one with the popular comedian, and in the busy days of the little King William-street playhouse he spent many a week-end there. No one knew the jetty better, or spoke with more enthusiasm of the bracing air of the place.

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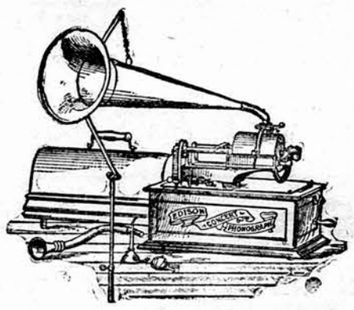

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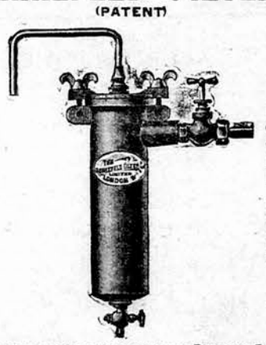

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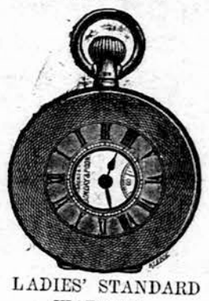

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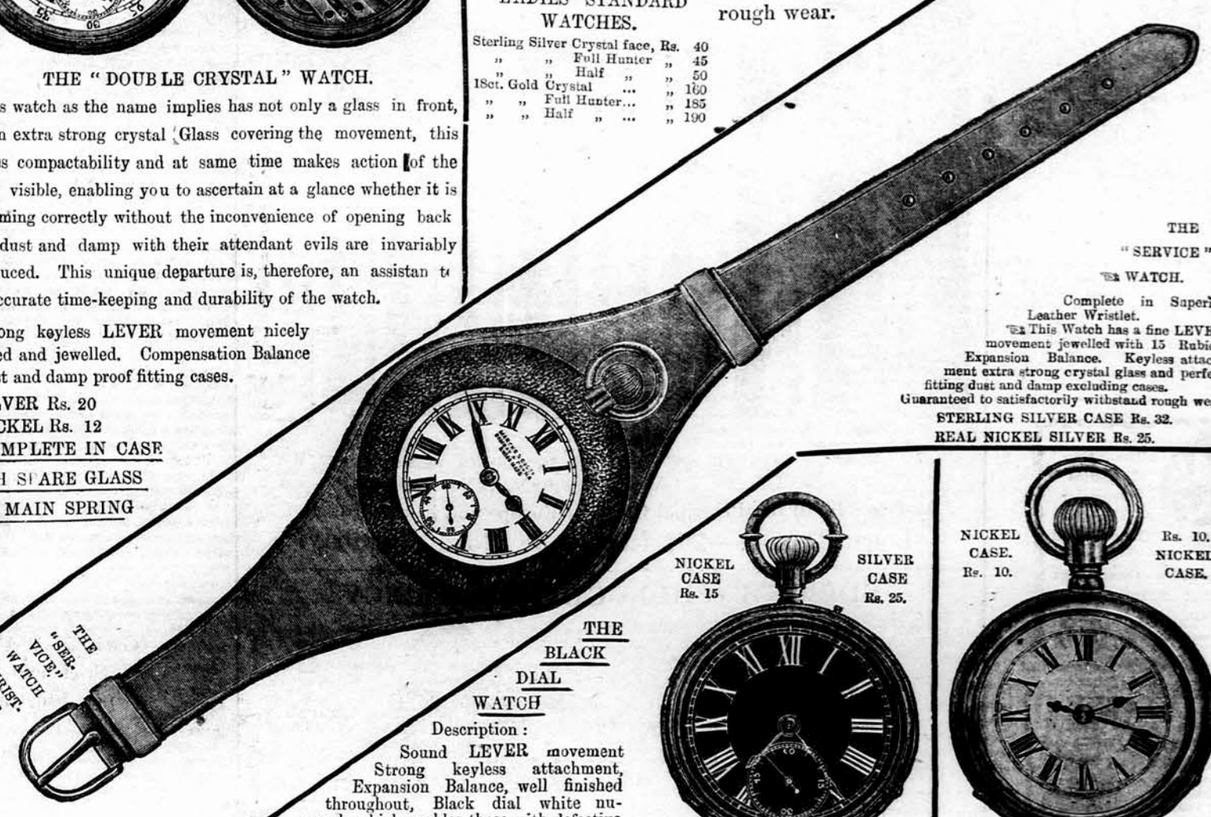

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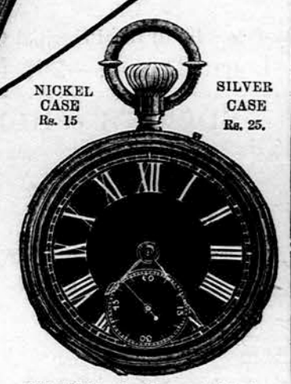

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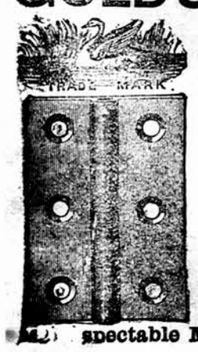

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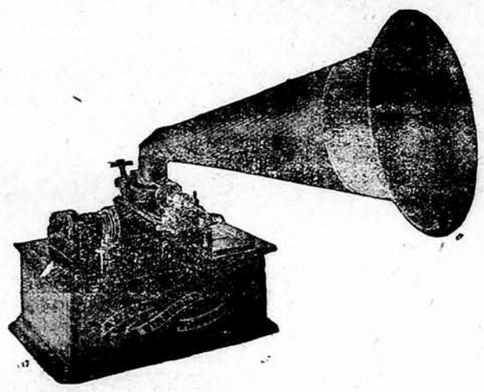

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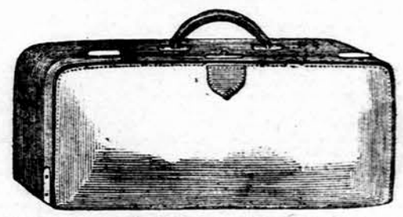

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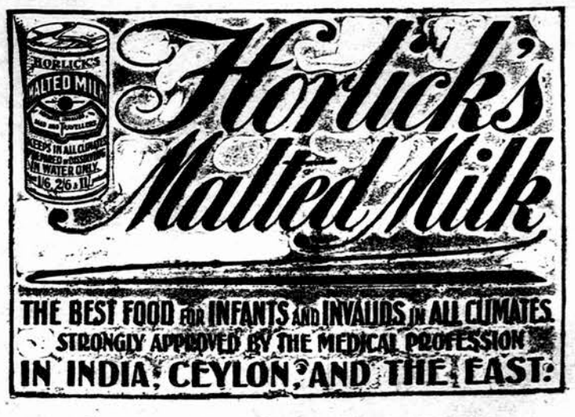
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